FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COSTA MENDEZ: UN MAY STILL SOLVE CONFLICT

PY032003 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1140 GMT 3 Jun 82

[By Federico Vergara]

[Text] Havana, 3 Jun (NA) -- A little before his arrival in Havana, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said he trusts that the United Nations will be able to bring the South Atlantic conflict to the negotiating table.

This statement helped to ease the openly pessimistic tone with which he had answered Brazilian journalists a few hours before in Brasilia when he was asked about the prospects of the evolution of the conflict.

During a meeting with journalists held a few minutes before his meeting with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, the Argentine foreign minister said: "I believe that peace is very far away."

During their meeting of less than an hour, Costa Mendez and Saraiva Guerreiro reviewed political, economic, and social issues at the regional and international level.

Costa Mendez noted that the most important issue discussed with Saraiva Guerreiro was the "Malvinas" issue.

He said that "this was the main issue discussed during the meeting" but that there were other bilateral issues discussed as well pertaining to the Brazilian and Argentine position at the inter-American and international level.

Costa Mendez categorically denied that he discussed with Saraiva Guerreiro the eventual establishment of a South Atlantic bloc.

However, the Argentine foreign minister noted that this issue "was mentioned." But he added: "Argentina holds a well-defined position on this issue. Moreover the Argentine position has been mentioned by my predecessors and I have done so myself a number of times."

He noted emphatically: "There is no South Atlantic treaty because Argentina does not see the need or the possibility of allying itself with South Africa."

During an interview held aboard the plane taking him to Cuba, the Argentine foreign minister expressed his confidence on the support that Argentina will receive from nonaligned countries in the struggle against Great Britain.

His experience at the international level became evident when he responded to a question about a possible change toward the Argentine position within the nonaligned group.

Responding to a question on whether during his stay in Havana he may confront difficulties due to the presence of countries sympathetic to the British or because of the Argentine policy regarding the nonaligned group, Costa Mendez said: "I would rather not make any predictions. However, I believe that Argentina shares similar views with the Nonaligned Movement and, therefore, there is no reason why any differences that may come up in this large group cannot be overcome."

As for the trip that Gen Jose Miret, Gen Miguel Malla Gil and Rear Adm Benito Moya have made to New York, he said that they were not carrying "any personal instructions." He noted that "their instructions are directly imparted by the military junta through the foreign minister. These military officers traveled to New York to accompany and advise Ambassador Ros and to facilitate contacts between Ros and the military junta."

Requested to explain what he meant in Brazil when he said that "peace is very far away," Costa Mendez said: "I was referring to the Perez de Cuellar negotiation. I believe that there is still a very good chance that the Security Council and the United Nations as an international organization may solve the conflict."

COSTA MENDEZ SPEAKS TO NONALIGNED MEETING

FY032240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2128 GMT 3 Jun 82

[By special NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS correspondent]

[Text] Havana, 3 Jun (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez made a dramatic exhortation here today to his counterparts from Third World countries for support for Argentina in its confrontation with Great Britain and compared the struggle for the Malvinas Islands with those of "Algeria, India, Cuba, Vietnam and other nations to attain their independence."

Costa Mendez was the first speaker at the evening session of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement, and shortly before entering the session room he had a lively dialogue with Fidel Castro in one of the rooms of the Palace of Conventions.

During the dialogue, Castro explained some details of the local economy to the foreign minister, and before taking leave of him he said: "I have been told that you have decided to improvise your speech."

"That's right," replied the foreign minister.

"Well, then we'll see," was Fidel Castro's prompt reaction.

When Costa Mendez addressed his colleagues he expressed his warm pleasure at being in Cuba and his "joy and satisfaction" at that fact. He then termed this country as the "decisive protagonist" of current Latin American policy and emphasized the links uniting Cuba and Argentina.

The foreign minister said: "Circumstances that are very special for Argentina have now led to my presence at this meeting." Costa Mendez then made charges of "the aggression by Great Britain and the aid which the United States is giving it."

He then outlined the events of the last part of the crisis, from the threat to dislodge the Argentine workers from the South Georgia Islands to the present situation.

With reference to the conflict which Argentina is facing because of its recovery of the Malvinas Islands, Costa Mendez said that "the struggle against international domination continues."

During the speech the Argentine foreign minister also reported the intention of forming a military pact in the South Atlantic and stressed that this would be "highly dangerous for Latin America and the East African countries [as received]."

He also showed himself openly in favor of the Palestinian cause and pointed out that Argentina "has always condemned the Israeli settlements in Palestine."

In another part of his speech, Costa Mendez asked, referring to the sanctions applied against Argentina by the EEC: "Why do not those same powers condemn South Africa for its odious apartheid?"

The foreign minister also said that unless those sanctions are revised, North-South relations "will have no future, and they would be a mere fraud."

FRUGOLI RETURNS, MAKES STATEMENT TO PRESS

PY040018 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2147 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (NA) -- Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli said today that victory in a war means "to destroy the will of the opponent," and he pointed out in this regard that the Argentines will "will never be destroyed," referring to an eventual end of the warlike conflict with Great Britain.

In relation to an imminent battle in Puerto Argentino, he maintained that the Argentine position is "very firm," and he clarified that this concept went beyond the strictly military field.

The minister emphasized that whatever the outcome of the conflict, Argentina has already gained before the eyes of the world "a resounding victory," and that from now on it will be "a country worthy of respect."

Frugoli made statements to the press at the metropolitan airport upon his return from an over 24-hour tour to air force bases in the south of the country.

Frugoli termed his trip "fully satisfactory" and said that it included visits to the Southern Air Force stationed in the 9th Brigade of Comodoro Rivadavia and to various bases located in Santa Cruz Province

He explained that he had a chance to observe the pilots preparedness and the technical elements of the air force, besides talking with protagonists of many warlike actions in the theater of operations.

He praised the "great professional capability" and the "really extraordinary courage" of these pilots.

He found their spirit was "optimum," as if the fight "were stimulating the spirit of the pilots, the heroic sense of the mission they are accomplishing."

He then reported that he talked with two of the pilots who participated in the raid against the British aircraft carrier "Invincible."

Mentioning the story which these air force men told about the action, he pointed out that their acknowledgement "has nothing to do with the news coming from London according to which damage to the flagship was minor."

Questioned on the news at the theater of operations today, he stated that according to his information "the weather conditions have not allowed the carrying out of operations today" in the Malvinas area.

He specified that the British fleet did not enter the zone close to the islands and that "there was nothing but routine actions" of which he did not give details.

He then declined to make a statement on the possibility of the British awaiting the arrival of reinforcements or else more favorable weather conditions to attack Puerto Argentino.

He pointed out: "I do not know what the position of the invading forces is, but evidently they have not decided to carry out any attack, at least not today."

He added that "tense expectations" are maintained in view of the possibility of an imminent fight and confirmed that "no doubt the Argentine position is very firm, both in the military sphere and in the degree of our convictions."

He emphasized that "beyond any other outcome, we have already won a resounding victory, both at the international level and in the domestic order."

He maintained: "At the international level we have been able to make the Malvinas cause and the fairness of our position deeply penetrate into the consciousness of humanity, which will make the colonialist pretensions of our aggressor more intolerable day after day."

He asserted that Argentina has become "a country worthy of respect" at the international level and anticipated that "it will gain a decisive position in the concert of nations."

He also believed that the conflict in the South Atlantic was helpful for Argentina knowing in the future "who our friends are and how we must behave and place ourselves within the world."

He added that domestically "our deep coherence, which enables us to find solutions to old and deep Argentine problems" was proved.

He summarized his thought by assuring that the government has achieved "the fundamental political goals which we intended," and in regard to the war itself, he deemed that any warlike encounter "is successful for one of the sides when this gets to destroy the will of the adversary."

He concluded: "Our will can never be destroyed, whatever the consequences warlike fight requires from us."

Previously, in Rio Gallegos, shortly before leaving for Buenos Aires, Frugoli mentioned the possible military aid that Argentina would get from the USSR.

He said that this issue "is within the competence of the military committee" and that "any decision in this regard must be made by the high state organization."

In reply to another question during the press conference which he gave in the southern city, he considered that Argentina "could never lose the war, because no matter what the outcome of the military action may be, our will will never be destroyed."

MIRET CRITICIZES INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

PY031956 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1413 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- The Argentine planning secretary, Gen Jose Miret, today harshly criticized international organizations by noting that it seems that they are only at the service and whims of the great powers.

General Miret, who along with the military household chief, Rear Adm Benito Moya; and the military attache at the Argentine Embassy in the United States, Gen Miguel Mallea Gil, travelled to the United States to carry out negotiations regarding the Malvinas Islands conflict said: "We came here encouraged by the last ray of hope and optimism which is the last thing that one must lose, but I regret to say that I am very disappointed with international organizations."

In a statement he made from New York to Radio Mitre, Miret noted that it is very disappointing to see that everybody advocates a more just international order but the rule that prevails is that of the law of the jungle.

He said that Argentina would gladly accept a cease-fire but he noted: "We cannot accept a cease-fire under the British terms which call for a withdrawal of our troops from the islands prior to any agreement."

He added: "This is inadmissible. It would be like handing the blood of our dead over the negotiating table. This is something we shall never do."

Regarding the recent statement issued by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, General Miret said that she was speaking with the same arrogance with which she treated the Kelpers, who were not treated as British citizens but as mere subjects, with the intention of continuing enforcing an archaic colonial system.

Miret added: "I believe Argentina has already won since despite Mrs Thatcher's arrogant attitude, I am certain that the situation in the Malvinas will never be the same as that before 2 April. You can be certain of that."

Regarding U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, whom he described as an egocentric, Miret said that he must surely hope that all negotiations fail so that we will have to seek his aid again. But I believe he, like other U.S. leaders, is mistaken.

He noted that, nonetheless, there are certain U.S. sectors that are very concerned over the gap in U.S.-Latin American relations.

Asked whether he had held any contacts with U.S. Ambassador to the OAS [as received] Jeane Kirkpatrick, he answered that for the time being there have been no contacts but he did not discard the possibility that there will be some in the future.

Regarding reports that the British are using Argentine war prisoners to deactivate explosives, the planning secretary said that this would not surprise him since the British resort to any arbitrary measures. He noted: "It seems that we are not living in a civilized world, that we are living in the past century, in which the British used their mercenaries to do anything."

Asked whether if in the hypothetical case the colonial system is restored in the Malvinas there is a possibility that London would accept a U.S. military presence in the archipelago, Miret answered: "This may be since this is what some statements issued in London have noted, that once the cease-fire has been achieved -- if it could be achieved -- there would be a sort of security force to guarantee the fulfillment of what was agreed. It may be that this security force may include the installation of some kind of U.S. military unit."

CHILE WILLING TO COOPERATE DESPITE NEUTRALITY

PY040340 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Chilean Ambassador to Argentina Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes asserted here today that despite its strict neutrality over the Malvinas issue, Chile is willing to cooperate with Argentina in any area of bilateral or regional relations.

The diplomat, who made brief remarks upon leaving the Foreign Ministry where he met the director for the South American area, remarked that concerning the basis of the problem, Chile maintains unchanged its solidarity and friendship which were expressed at the United Nations.

Jarpa Reyes said that his government adopted a position of strict neutrality and that it will absolutely continue adhering to such a position.

This does not mean, he added, that we are not willing to cooperate with the Argentine people and government in any area involving bilateral or regional relations or in matters not related to our neutrality.

Then he referred to the pope's upcoming visit to Argentina, remarking that any visit by the holy father, in any circumstances, is an event of the utmost importance and significance.

Finally he said that the Argentine people have shown courage in this conflict and when his holiness arrives they will show their faith. I believe that a people who have courage and faith have the two essential elements for conquering their future.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

British Actions Denied

PY032112 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2055 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 124]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports, in view of news published by foreign news agencies controlled by the British Government which have reported on acts of sabotage committed on Argentine territory by means of commando actions, that those reports are absolutely false and that no events of that type have taken place. The psychological pressure which it is intended to apply through these and other reports only shows the need to neutralize the negative impact caused among the British public by the losses in ships and planes of the British task force.

Shelling of Mount Kent

PY040127 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 125]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that the warlike activities in the Malvinas area today, 3 June 1982, basically consisted of the exchange of artillery fire between the two forces. In this action, the Argentine artillery shelled the Mount Kent zone heavily. There were no casualties among our own forces. According to plans, there have also been patrol activities.

REPORT ON FALKLANDS SITUATION 3 JUNE

PY031544 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1516 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Puerto Argentino, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- The situation in the Malvinas is one of complete calm. The temperature is very cold with intermittent snowfall and thick fog banks have reduced visibility considerably.

Military spokesmen told TELAM this morning that some skirmishes and isolated fighting occurred during the night on Mount Kent, approximately 25 km from the capital.

The actions took place between our advance positions and those of the enemy, although, the spokesmen added, there was no major damage.

"Our own advance forces are resisting perfectly the harassment of the colonialist troops," the military commanders stated.

They stressed that our troops are absolutely calm and that they are waiting for the attack that has been announced by the invaders, an attack that has not yet occurred.

Moreover, it was reported that between midnight [0300 GMT] and 0630 [0930 GMT] today there were isolated British air attacks against positions close to Puerto Argentino. There were no casualties or damage.

DESTRUCTION OF SUPER ETENDARD PLANES REFUTED

FY031918 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] High-ranking military sources said today that reports issued by international news agencies about the destruction of five Argentine Navy Super Etendard planes is ridiculous and completely false.

The report, which was originated in British Government offices but is reported as having been originated in Chile, concerns the British helicopter found in Punta Arenas which was allegedly carrying a British commando group that was supposed to operate in the Patagonia territory and destroy the Super Etendard planes.

The Super Etendard planes equipped with Exocet missiles sank the Sheffield, the Atlantic Conveyor, and seriously damaged other units, allegedly among them the aircraft carrier Invincible.

The report which was originally broadcast by ITV in London notes that the commandos operating from Chile [as heard] had perpetrated the attack in Rio Grand; however, this was also been denied by the military sources since the Super Etendard planes are operating from different points of the theater of operations.

Moreover, it has been noted that the objective of the report, which has caused indignation among Chilean officials, is to undermine the neutral position of the Chilean Government. It was noted moreover, that the intrigues of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are trying to force Chile to take sides in the conflict.

The military spokesman added that this is a British maneuver which clearly shows that the British are concerned over the effective Argentine Air Force attacks against the British fleet and that they are also trying to seek information on the real location of the Super Etendard planes.

MOYA DENIES POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

FY040338 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0236 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- Tonight Argentine Rear Adm Roberto Benito Moya denied rumors about a possible withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Malvinas Islands and indicated that Argentina will use all necessary time to recover that archipelago.

Rear Adm Moya, who arrived in this city last night, together with Gen Mallea Gil and Brig Gen Jose Miret, released a communique tonight stating that the supposed negotiation for the withdrawal of the Argentine Armed Forces from the Malvinas has been a psychological argument to create a climate desired by Great Britain in the Security Council.

Moya added that the decision of my country has been demonstrated, and it should be known that the conflict will still be long and will still cause great material and human losses.

After listing some of the British ships destroyed by the air forces action, the military officer added that we have been prepared from the beginning of this conflict, to repel this often announced and postponed second attack on Puerto Argentino which will now be carried out with the minimum British air support.

Moya finally stated that if the British Government does not change its intransigent position, this is going to be a long and bloody conflict and the results will continue favoring our country.

HERALD: PICTURE OF AIRCRAFT CARRIER 'FAKE'

PY032258 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] A number of military sources consulted by the HERALD yesterday believe photographs of the HMS Invincible aircraft carrier giving off dense clouds of smoke printed in the latest issue of [REVISTA] 10 magazine are a forgery.

They cite a number of technical and bureaucratic reasons for their opinions, including the fact that the photographs were not officially released by the military.

One high-ranking navy officer said the photographs showed the Invincible travelling at a high speed, "no less than 25 knots," and that the cloud of smoke showed trailing away from the ship does not conform to the characteristics one would expect from such a situation.

The same officer said the photograph showed men standing on the deck of the carrier near what appear to be heat spots from a fire below decks.

But he added "this would be absolutely impossible" because the heat would make standing on deck unbearable.

Another source said the smokestack shown in the photograph to be between two radar towers appeared to have been altered.

NARWAL SURVIVORS ARRIVE IN BUENOS AIRES

PY031216 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1101 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- The ship Piloto Alsina, which is transporting the survivors of the Argentine fishing ship Narwal which was attacked and sunk by British planes on 9 May 1982, arrived at the northern dock, section F of the metropolitan port today at 0750.

EUROPEAN AIRLINES LICENSES TO BE CANCELED

PY032154 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1417 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- Government House has released Decree No 1,074 through which the licenses to airlines operating in our country are discontinued beginning 30 June, the enterprises being Lufthansa (Germany), Air France (French) and KLM (Dutch).

It is at the same time provided that beginning on the same date, international air service which Aerolineas Argentinas provides in reciprocity to the FRG, France and Holland must cease.

The whereas of the decree explain that the measure was adopted taking into account the economic sanctions imposed against Argentina by such countries, sanctions which were reasserted on three occasions, the last one for indefinite period.

After calling such sanctions arbitrary, the decree states that the sanctions were not in response to unfavorable treatment or harm done by the Argentine Government and that they violate elementary norms of international law.

It points out that the sanctions contradict the maintenance of good relations, rapprochement and cooperation among the countries, which are mentioned in the bilateral agreements signed by these three countries with the Argentine Republic and which regulate international air services linking such nations with Argentina.

It adds, therefore, it is not convenient or fair to maintain air services which were authorized based on the above postulates -- contradicted by recent deeds -- to Lufthansa, Air France and KLM, nor those which Aerolineas Argentinas has been providing in reciprocity.

LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR ON UK PSYCHOLOGICAL ACTION

PY032016 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1327 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Cordoba, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- Calling it a frail English psychological action, the morning paper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR of this city discusses in its editorial today features of the conflict our country is having with the colonialist aggressor, which is using the telex service to crudely insult Argentine subscribers.

The newspaper states that a psychological action used in any confrontation, be it armed or not, makes up the offensive stock of the parties in conflict. The objective is to undermine the spirit of the opponent, make him doubt about the success of his cause, confuse him and extend such confusion -- states LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR -- to a predetermined strategic field to diminish the courage for resistance.

The above-mentioned newspaper adds that in general, this commonly used tactic implies certain knowledge of the human being and therefore, it is subtle, carefully studied and put into practice, being cautious not to become clumsy. The editorial adds: That is at least what the basic concepts say in manuals of this kind, concepts which the British have seemingly not taken into account.

The paper then states that LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR learned from reliable sources that in recent days the international telex service is being used by the United Kingdom to send unsigned messages, including all types of insults against Argentina, its armed forces, its people and its government.

The newspaper says that the texts -- most of them so crude that they cannot be reproduced and for the same reason discredited due to the poor ethics used -- were reportedly received by many subscribers of the international telex network, among them the armed forces.

The editorial of the Cordoba morning paper concludes by emphasizing that at official levels they were reportedly studying sending copies of such messages to the Swiss Embassy in our country, since this embassy is taking care of British interests in Argentina, and, through the Foreign Ministry, to the United Nations and the OAS.

AIR FORCE'S GUIRALDES ON FALKLANDS PROSPECTS

PM040715 Paris LE MATIN in French 28 May 82 p 12

[Jacqueline de Linares interview with Air Force Col Juan Jose Guiraldes in Buenos Aires. "Commodoro' Guiraldes' War" -- date not given, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Commodoro Juan Jose Guiraldes is a colonel in the Argentine Air Force. He is a colorful figure and in Buenos Aires is readily regarded as the representative of a particular kind of Argentina. He is chairman of the Gauchos' Federation and is now active in organizing solidarity with the soldiers sent to the Falkland Islands. He received our special correspondent.

"We do not want victory," he explained, "we want the islands, that is where we differ from the British." He is not afraid. The Argentines are not afraid.

[Question] What about the British succeeding in extending the bridgehead?

[Answer] Suppose that bridgehead covers all the islands one day. Suppose the British are established in Puerto Argentino and the British Government returns home. Do you think that we will allow it to live peacefully there? That is out of the question.

Argentina will not surrender. Argentina may suffer a military defeat, but it is not prepared to accept a diplomatic defeat. Britain can try to overthrow the present government. But that would be a mistake. It would be replaced by even more extreme rightwing and even more nationalist officers. They would be officers who, out of hatred for the Americans, would have no hesitation in seeking support from the Soviets. [answer ends]

Deterioration in relations with the Americans. European sanctions. Does Argentina not feel isolated? Commodoro Guiraldes waxed lyrical.

[Guiraldes] The first thing I say is, sorry Latin America. We said that we were Europeans so many times. Now we are discovering you. The second thing I say is: Here we are angrier with General Haig than with Margaret Thatcher. Finally I say that people in Europe are mistaken. Mr Mitterrand is blinded by his hatred of the military government. But what is now happening has nothing to do with the regime. We have the Italians and Spaniards with us. France is the only Latin country which is not with us. It is going to lose a great deal here. As far as trade is concerned we will not give preference to Japan, Italy and Israel over France. That has already started. [answer ends]

The commodoro is worried. His son is a Pucara pilot in the south. Here is Argentina nobody mentions the words "suicide operation," but they know that the air force is paying an extremely high price. How many of its aircraft is Argentina prepared to sacrifice? The commodoro, visibly moved, stood up and said in his impeccable French: "I am going to cite you something with which you are well acquainted. It is the end of Cyrano de Bergerac:

"'You do not fight in the hope of success.

"'No, no, it is much finer when it is pointless....

"'I know that you will eventually defeat me.

"'It does not matter, 'I fight, I fight, I fight.'"

HERALD REPORTS ON SPLIT WITHIN RADICAL PARTY

FY030400 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] Internal differences within the Radical Party have begun to take clear shape in anticipation of the party's decisive July 23 meeting of its National Plenary Committee, which may consider replacing the current party leadership.

The "National Line" faction founded by deceased Radical leader Ricardo Balbin reformed its Buenos Aires Province chapter on Monday night, while the "Yrigoyenist Affirmation" faction led by Luis Leon formally constituted itself as a movement calling for, among other things, breaking diplomatic relations with the United States.

The two factions are expected to oppose a move by the "Renovation and Change" faction led by Raul Alfonsin to oust current party President Carlos Contin at the plenary committee and replace him with former President Arturo Illia, as a prelude to proposing Illia as the head of a national transition government.

The Leon faction, at a meeting attended by 160 party delegates, formally approved a series of resolutions last weekend which included calls for the repeal of all "legislation favouring foreign banks," the removal from government of "agents of Swiss and European Common Market interests," the rupture of relations with the U.S. and its "expulsion from the OAS and Rio Treaty," and the "review of relations with all countries who participated in the boycott against Argentina."

The National Line faction formally constituted itself in Buenos Aires on Monday night and elected a secretariat including Radical leaders Juan Carlos Pugliese, Antonio Troccoli and Cesar Garcia Puente.

The meeting also approved a document stating that "due to the imminent reorganization of the political parties, we feel more than ever the need to raise the flag of Ricardo Balbin, who struggled to defend the independence, balance and responsibility of the Radical Party."

Asked about his faction's view of the move to replace Contin with Illia as party president, Pugliese said "it is a political mistake on the part of renovation and change to force Radicalism to choose between two so distinguished citizens" as Cotin and Illia.

He added that the National Line has decided not to take a position on the issue "in order not to disturb or malign either of those honourable personalities."

The agenda includes a tribute to the performance of the armed forces in defending the Malvinas, a discussion of "the international political solution as a result of the conflict with Great Britain," a discussion of the domestic political situation and the Radical's role in it, and "the election of the national committee's directive board."

The actual agenda for the July 23 meeting will be set after a meeting of all the various Radical factions on June 18 to discuss political differences.

INCREASE IN GRAIN SALES TO USSR REPORTED

PY030820 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2240 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (NA) -- It was revealed this afternoon at San Martin Palace, after a short visit by Soviet Ambassador Sergey Striganov, that the Soviet Union will reportedly increase its cereal purchases from Argentina.

The Soviet ambassador held a 15-minute meeting with Enrique Dumont, who is acting foreign relations under secretary in the absence of Enrique Ros.

On leaving San Martin Palace, Striganov declined to make any statements, and in answer to a question by a reporter he limited himself to saying: "I have no comments to make."

Reliable Foreign Ministry sources have revealed, however, that the national government is studying with Soviet authorities the possibility of signing new agreements to increase grain sales to Moscow.

UK VULCAN BOMBER INTERCEPTED, FORCED TO LAND

PY031729 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1717 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- This morning two Mirage planes of the Brazilian Air Force intercepted a British fighter-bomber that had violated Brazilian airspace and forced it to land at the military airbase at Rio de Janeiro. The report, which was made known by a local radio station, added that the British aircraft had taken off from Ascension Island and that it was very low on fuel. The radio station said that air force headquarters in Rio de Janeiro will release an official report on the incident within the next few hours.

Air Ministry Communique

PY032316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- The Air Ministry today reported that the weaponry of the British "Vulcan" bomber which was intercepted by Brazilian fighters today will be removed and the plane will be returned to its base.

The British plane was found overflying Brazilian waters 340 km south of Rio de Janeiro and, after being intercepted by two "F5B" planes, it was escorted to "El Galeao" Airport.

The British plane had a 6-man crew, and it was carrying an unspecified number of bombs and missiles which will have to be disassembled before the plane may return to its base on Ascension Island, from where it had taken off.

The intercept operation took place at 1050 Brasilia time, and it caused considerable panic among Rio de Janeiro inhabitants when the two Brazilian fighters broke the sound barrier, provoking two violent noises.

The Air Ministry issued a note signed by Air Minister (ret) Lt Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos reporting that "after diplomatic talks, the Brazilian Government decided that the aircraft will be allowed to return to its base procided that it flies completely disarmed."

According to reports released at "El Galeao" airbase, the "Vulcan," contrary to British reports that it had requested authorization from Brazilian authorities for an emergency landing in Rio de Janeiro, was detected by the integrated radar system of air control and intercepted without any previous communication from the British aircraft.

Other air force sources have explained that "the plane had run out of fuel after the hose through which it was being refueled by a tanker aircraft in the air broke" forcing the plane to "search for the closest airport."

This is the text of the communique issued by the Air Ministry on the incident, which caused an unusual mobilization in Brazilian official and diplomatic circles:

"The Air Ministry hereby reports that today, 3 June 1982, at 1050 Brasilia time, the integrated center for air defense and air traffic control detected an unidentified aircraft in Brazilian airspace, at a point located 25 degrees and 35 minutes south latitude and 42 degrees 10 minutes west longitude (approximately 185 miles, 340 km, south of Rio de Janeiro).

"The Air Defense Command decided on the aircraft's immediate interception, which was successfully undertaken by "F5B" planes of Santa Cruz Airbase.

"The detected aircraft was a Royal Air Force 'Vulcan' plane having technical difficulties. The plane was escorted to the 'El Galeao' Airbase in Rio de Janeiro.

"After diplomatic talks, the Brazilian Government decided that the aircraft will be allowed to return to its base, provided it flies completely disarmed."

The Brazilian ambassador to [words indistinct] "incident."

The British Defense Ministry contends that the aircraft "requested authorization for an emergency landing," but the Brazilian official communique reports that the plane was intercepted by the air defense system when it was overflying Brazilian waters, 185 miles off the coast.

Itamaraty Spokesman Cited

PY040432 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] In Brasilia, the government has issued an official statement clarifying the interception of the Royal Air Force Vulcan plane detected in Brazilian airspace.

[Begin (Carlos Rodrigues) relay from Brasilia] Air Minister Lt Gen (ret) Delio Jardim de Mattos has issued an official note reporting that this morning two Brazilian fighters intercepted a British Air Force warplane 340 km south of Rio de Janeiro. The intercepted aircraft landed at Galeao Airbase.

Bernardo Pericas, the Itamaraty spokesman, has said that the presence of the British aircraft in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro is not a violation of Brazilian airspace.

Pericas added that the incident has been reported to the Argentine Embassy in Brasilia, and that the weapons carried by the aircraft will be kept in Brazilian territory.

The Itamaraty spokesman stressed that allowing the British plane to land does not imply assistance to Great Britain, since it is international practice to permit this in cases of emergency.

After diplomatic conversations, the Brazilian Government decided that the aircraft will be allowed to return to its base, possibly on Ascension Island, after being completely disarmed. [end relay]

## COSTA RICA

### ILLEGAL ALIENS, SANDINIST DESERTERS DEPORTED

PA040241 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Today the government expelled 33 Nicaraguans and one Panamanian, all of whom had been arrested for either not carrying personal documents or for engaging in illegal activities in Costa Rica. The group includes undocumented persons who had been detained at the border with Nicaragua and the 11 Sandinist deserters who came to Costa Rica to join Eden Pastora and start a counterrevolution in Nicaragua.

Commander Cero was expelled to Honduras 2 weeks ago for compromising Costa Rica's neutrality and security.

The immigration authorities said that the 33 foreigners were sent to Panama but declined to give their names. The authorities claimed that they were declining to name them for humanitarian reasons and because they did not want to jeopardize the deportees' security.

## EL SALVADOR

### HAVANA, MANAGUA STATIONS REPORT FMLN ACTIVITIES

#### Helicopter Downed

PA291651 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] The Salvadoran Farabundo Marti rebel station has reported that a U.S.-made Huey helicopter gunship was shot down and its pilot killed while it was strafing a guerrilla-held area near La Laguna Canton, Chalatenango Department. The station also noted that a company belonging to the regime's 4th Infantry Brigade was blown up while walking across a minefield in San Miguelito canton.

FMLN vanguard units killed 10 Salvadoran guardsmen and several paramilitary elements in Chalatenango. According to reports, 15 casualties were inflicted on the tyrants when the revolutionaries repelled a military offensive in the Las Ventanas, (Aserradero), (El Escondido) and Amayo cantons. The rebel station added that seven government troops died in an ambush laid by the rebels in Cuscatlan Department.

#### Views on Talks

PA272223 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpt] Representatives of the Salvadoran FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front said in Mexico that it is necessary to reach a negotiated political solution to the conflict. At a press conference, Ruben Zamora and Jose Rodriguez Ruiz rejected the dialogue formula [word indistinct] proposed by the current administration. They said that the dialogue-without-negotiations formula is a trap. The FMLN demanded that the government explain the reason for this maneuver and state if it really believes that it can reach a political solution with all the forces involved in the conflict.

Zamora and Rodriguez also said that, with U.S. advice, the Salvadoran Army is preparing a final offensive against the revolutionary forces. According to Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, some 100,000 Salvadorans will be killed in this operation. Zamora and Rodriguez declared that, like the previous offensives, this one will fail in view of the strength acquired by the rebel forces.

### Managua on Helicopter Downing

PA281619 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Today, Radio Farabundo Marti announced that the FMLN killed more than 30 members of the government forces in clashes during the past few days. The Salvadoran guerrilla radio said that early this week an armed Huey helicopter was shot down, killing its pilot, (Amilcar Cuellar), while he was strafing and bombing FMLN conrolled territories near La Laguna canton in Chalatenango department.

Radio Farabundo Marti also reported that a company of soldiers from the 4th Infanty Brigade, headquartered in Chalatenango, suffered heavy losses while crossing a field which had been mined by the Salvadoran guerrillas.

### Air Attacks Decried

PA010444 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica -- Radio Venceremos reported that peasant towns near El Roble canton in Suchitoto were bombed last weekend by the Salvadoran Air Force. It added that in this criminal action chemical and biological weapons were used and many homes and sown fields were destroyed. Radio Venceremos said that this aggression fulfills government threats to use weapons forbidden by international laws against the population.

### FMLN Actions

PA012133 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti reported today that FMLN commandos killed 24 government soldiers in 6 clashes that took place in various areas of El Salvador 24 and 30 May. The report adds that during this period, a small military base was destroyed, 4 bombs were detonated, 13 barricades were set up and 7 electric transformers were sabotaged. Also, two settlements and two stretches of the highway were taken over by the guerrillas in various areas of El Salvador.

Radio Farabundo Marti also stressed that the guerrillas helped local leaders in FMLN-controlled areas to recover a large quantity of agricultural supplies from farms owned by large landowners. These supplies will be used to further develop the self-sufficiency campaign under the slogan that the liberated territory must be cultivated.

## RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

### Honduran Actions Deplored

PA302118 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] The most reactionary sectors of the Honduran Government have joined the interventionist policy of the Reagan administration against the legitimate struggle of our people. They have abetted the implementation of a number of repressive measures that violate the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of our country.

The interventionist measures implemented by the most reactionary sectors of the Honduran Government and army include the illegal arrest of Salvadorans in Honduras, the constant aggression against Salvadoran refugees, the coordination between the Honduran and Salvadoran armies for the purpose of staging operations against FMLN positions and against the defenseless civilians in the border areas and, in general, the participation of Honduras in Reagan's plans to intervene in our country.

Honduran intervention in the domestic affairs of our country has rapidly increased since military chiefs (Oden) and Torres Arias, who belong to democratic sectors of the Honduran Army, were removed from their posts and since reactionary Gen Gustavo Alvarez was appointed defense minister [as heard; Alvarez listed as armed forces commander]. Alvarez is known for his pro-imperialist and repressive position.

We call on all the democratic sectors inside and outside the Honduran Government and armed forces not to allow themselves to be used as spearhead in the development of the interventionist plans against our country.

No to the cooperation of the Honduran Army in the genocide! Freedom for the Salvadorans unjustly arrested in Honduras!

## Weapons Seized

PA302013 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Here is a report on the weapons we have confiscated since 10 March. First, a report on the weapons and military supplies recovered from the enemy from 10 March to 24 April; 3 FAL rifles, 3 90-mm cannon, 62 G-3 rifles, 4 .30-cal machineguns, 2 M-60 machineguns, 3 M-79 grenade launchers, 6 M-1 carbines, 1 Garand rifle, 2 M-16 rifles and 3 military communications radios. The total number of military weapons seized from 10 March to 24 April is 86. War machinery damaged or destroyed; one armored vehicle destroyed, one Massinger truck destroyed, two Massinger trucks damaged and one helicopter damaged. A total of five transportation vehicles were destroyed or damaged in that period. The number of prisoners of war captured from 10 March to 24 April; 4 paramilitarymen and 17 soldiers totalling 21 prisoners of war, whose human dignity has been respected and many of whom have been released. In that period, our forces inflicted many casualties, including officers. These include Lt (Rivera Castro) and Lt (Mario Alberto Simon Palma).

From 24 April to 1 May, our people in arms recovered the following weapons; 31 M-16 rifles, 1 M-60 machinegun, 2 M-79 grenade launchers, one military communications radio, 1 81-mm mortar and 1 .30-cal machinegun. Thus, the total number of weapons recovered was 36. War machinery destroyed; one damaged helicopter. Number of prisoners of war; 6 soldiers. The dead officers include Lt (Morales Turcios).

From 1 May to 15 May, the weapons recovered were four G-3 rifles, one M-16 rifle, two M-79 grenade launchers and a military communications radio. Total number of weapons recovered in the first half of May; seven. These weapons were recovered in the (Las Musas) battle in Morazan Department, where our revolutionary forces put the Atlacatl Battalion on the run, even with its Colonel Monterrosa. War machinery destroyed and damaged; one helicopter and one troop transportation truck destroyed.

To this must be added the latest weapons recovered by our people in battles in various parts of the country. This is how our people are advancing against fascism.

## Chalatenango Action

PA022036 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 2 Jun 82

[War report on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Chalatenango area; no date given]

[Excerpts] Battles have continued in Chalatenango Department for the fourth consecutive day. The enemy has been forced to reinforce its genocidal forces. On 30 May at 1200, eight helicopters brought troops from Chalatenango to Nueva Trinidad, Arcatao, (Los Filos), Portillo and Las Cruces. They made 40 flights, transporting elite airborne troops of the Ramon Belloso Battalion trained in the United States.

On 1 June, approximately 1,200 soldiers and national guardsmen were transported by land to the El Guayabo dam, Nobre de Jesus and other locations. About 3,000 troops of the Ramon Belloso and Atonatl battalions and the National Guard were involved in this operation. The operations area covers approximately 2 square kilometers including the Sumpul River, the El Guayabo dam, the Lempa River and the Las Flores-Arcatao road. That same day at 1600, the forces of the Atonatl battalion and the National Guard attacked the Los Amates base and conducted another slaughter of the civilian population. One group of civilians was killed by machinegun and 90-mm cannon fire. More civilians drowned when they were unable to cross the large Sumpul River. Most of the victims were women, children, and elderly people.

The battles have been particularly intense in (Guasima), (Chipure), (Platanera), Junquillo and Santa Anita.

We denounce the indiscriminate attacks against the civilian populace in the areas of (El Gallinero), La Laguna, El Roble, (Arrosadito), (Conasase) and [name indistinct]. Civilians have been the target of 120-mm artillery fire. The dictatorship's army has also used airplanes, supplied by imperialism, to strafe and bomb those areas. So far, three children under age 10 have been killed by those criminal attacks.

During the early fighting, our FMLN forces inflicted 22 casualties on the dictatorship's army, including a lieutenant.

## U.S. Aid Decried

PA031423 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The fascist high military command is currently conducting a so-called clean-up operation in an attempt to annihilate our forces in Chalatenango.

This operation is not much different from the dozens of previous operations that the command has launched in various parts of the country, with the latest U.S.-made equipment and thousands of men who assassinate the civilian population in order to destroy the guerrillas' social base.

The gringo battalion that was trained in the United States, the remnants of the Hule Brigade and other forces of the dictatorship are participating in this operatinon. On this occasion, too, the operation against our positions is similar to previous operations in Cabanas and Morazan. The Salvadoran Army is using Honduran airspace and territory in its movements against our positions, and the Honduran Army is spporting the operation.

One of the new tactics that the Yankee advisers are using the Chalatenango this time is to advance toward new positions under the cover of darkness to escape detection. But they have failed in their bid. The Yankee advisers tried to use guerrilla tactics without the support of the inhabitants, who have not lowered their guard and keep their eyes open, even at night, to detect enemy movements. From the early hours, and even at night, our army has begun defeating the dictatorship.

We have been informed that the initial toll of this new enemy operation is 22 enemy casualties, including a lieutenant. The specter of defeat is keeping the fascist high command and its North American advisors awake every minute. The dictatorship of D'Aubuisson and Garcia [Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia] is not only waging a war against the people. It is fighting a war against time, too. They are losing ground, becoming more vulnerable to the actions of our revolutionary forces, suffering political and military attrition and losing men and weapons. Meanwhile, there is growing opposition to Reagan's interventionist policy inside and outside the United States. Proof of this is that the U.S. Senate has cut military aid to the Salvadoran Government by $100 million.

In this race against time and the people, imperialism tried to create some elite forces to prevent the fascist regime from totally collapsing. The U.S. advisers hurriedly trained the Hule Brigade, the misnamed Atlacatl Brigade [as heard]. However, after 1 year of fighting and other operations, during which it has sustained defeat after defeat, dozens of desertions and setbacks, such as the ones that it suffered at Poza Honda and Morazan, all that remains of famous Hule Brigade is [word indistinct].

As a last card in support of D'Aubuisson and Garcia, and committing a shameful act of intervention, the Reagan administration took 1,600 officers and soldiers to the United States and formed three feeble groups which, according to Garcia, are the dictatorship's elite troops.

This fascist political corpse [words indistinct] long ago, suffering defeat after defeat. Meanwhile, our people are consolidating their revolutionary army. Compared to the dictatorship's collapsing military power, the people's army has created permanent forces, highly developed communications, improved its tactical fighting capacity, increased its cadres and established nationwide coordination with other areas under our people's control. This revolutionary army has improved its use of the weapons that it has seized from the enemy -- grenade launchers, 90-mm cannon, 60-mm and 81-mm mortars. It has been able to establish tactical mobile units in the cities, which have successfully fought in San Salvador and other major cities.

This army and this people have been able to establish and develop military training programs at the various war fronts, where our youths are receiving military training to fight for our sovereignty. That is, while our people are starting more military schools in our country to train our freedom fighters, the dictatorship has to send its officers and soldiers to the very den of the U.S. imperialists for training.

Garcia has launched a great propaganda campaign [word indistinct] his foreign battalion. This propaganda sounds more like a sales pitch for a shampoo manufactured in the United States. He sounds like the merchants who desperately advertise their products when they are about to rot.

However, the gringo battalion will [words indistinct]. Let the armed people do this. The people will write the history about the defeat of foreign intervention and the victory of those in this country who are prepared to fight to the end in defense of the nation's sovereignty.

## GUATEMALA

### AFP: RIOS MONTT OFFERS TROOP AID TO ARGENTINA

PA031656 Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Some 350 Guatemalan soldiers and a Guatemalan Air Force aircraft are ready to take off for Argentina to fight the British, Guatemalan Gen Efrain Rios Montt, president of the government junta, has announced. The junta leader said Guatemala made an official offer to aid Argentina, and whenever that country accepts, the aircraft will transport 350 soldiers "trained to fight in any terrain. We are only awaiting Argentina's response to our offer for the aircraft to transport our military assistance to that country," Rios Montt added.

For his part, Gen Horacio Maldonado, member of the government junta, noted that the Guatemalan soldiers "are trained to fight in an optimum [optimo] territory such as the Malvinas Islands."

The 350 troops selected to go to Argentina in case they are needed, are paratroopers and marines, considered together with the "kaibiles" -- the latter trained especially in antiguerrilla warfare -- as elite army troops.

Local political circles greeted the moral and military support by Guatemala to Argentina with satisfaction, although it was recalled that the nation which is fighting today for its sovereignty over the Malvinas [word indistinct] this country in its claims to Great Britain of Belizean territory which finally gained its independence on 21 September 1981.

Guatemalan solidarity was also praised in diplomatic circles where it was noted that "this attitude might spark similar positions in more militarily powerful South American countries."

GORDILLO STRESSES NEED FOR U.S. ECONOMIC SUPPORT

PA030024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Col Francisco Luis Gordillo, member of the military government junta, said today that Guatemala needs U.S. economic and military aid.

Colonel Gordillo said this after he met with Stephen Bosworth, U.S. undersecretary of state for Central American affairs, who arrived in this city yesterday.

Guatemala, junta member Gordillo added, is trying to get all the possible support from the U.S. Government because "we are aware that Guatemalan interests are linked to those of the United States."

When the reporters asked him about the subjects discussed with the U.S. official, Gordillo said that they held a "probing" discussion and "rapprochement" talks.

Regarding the aid that the U.S. will probably give Guatemala in the future, Gordillo said that "at this time, Guatemala needs economic support of the first order. Military support," he added, "ranks second."

MINISTER DOWNPLAYS INCIDENT WITH ENVOY, RAMIREZ

PA022219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1714 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola said today that the incident that occurred a few days ago between the Sandinist leaders and the Guatemalan ambassador to Nicaragua, David Tercero Castro, is not important.

It had been said that the ambassador was recalled last weekend by the government military junta to establish what had happened between him and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

However, the Guatemalan foreign minister today denied that Tercero Castro was recalled to report on the incident. He said that the ambassador had returned to Guatemala to discuss administrative matters and would return to Managua after the talks.

According to foreign dispatches from Managua, Ramirez Mercado turned his back on Tercero Castro when the ambassador tried to give Ramirez a donation he had collected from those asking for asylum at the Guatemalan Embassy in Managua. This donation was for the victims of the rains and floods that have lashed Central America in the past few days.

Foreign Minister Castillo Arriola said that he doesn't believe that Tercero Castro's donation was made to annoy the Nicaraguan Government because the Guatemalan ambassador is our representative among the diplomatic corps accredited in Nicaragua and he collected those funds in "good faith."

## NICARAGUA

### PASTORA, IN LISBON, ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

PA032148 Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Lisbon, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero" of the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution, announced today the creation of a revolutionary government of popular unity [Gobierno Revolucionario de Unidad Popular] (GRUP) in exile with a view toward overthrowing his country's military junta.

Pastora, who is in Lisbon by invitation of the foreign relations foundation which is closely linked to the Portuguese Socialist Party, announced the GRUP's platform during a news conference.

Among other points, the platform calls for restoring political pluralism in Nicaragua, enacting a new law on elections, electing a constituent assembly, establishing a mixed economic system and placing the armed forces and the militias under the control of political authorities.

Under the GRUP's program, Pastora would hold the position of chief of state, chief of government and chief of the armed forces during a 6-month transitional period.

According to the now-exiled leader, his former comrades "have betrayed the Sandinist ideals," "have subordinated themselves to Soviet imperialism," "have failed to solve the people's problems" and are now living "like the bourgeoisie in the villas abandoned by the Somozists."

### Pastora Criticisms

PA032240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2120 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Jun (EFE) -- Eden Pastora, known as "Commander Cero" here today accused the Nicaraguan revolutionary government of not having solved the problems of that country.

During a conference held at the Foreign Relations Foundation, closely linked to the Portuguese Socialist Party, and before an audience of political figures, Pastora spoke on what he called "the drama Nicaragua is experiencing."

With security unusually tight for Portugal, Pastora spoke of "deviations, mistakes and treason" to the ideal of Augusto Cesar Sandino.

Eden Pastora's dissident group intends to fulfill the promises of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, "which are based on two main factors; democracy and nonaligned nationalism."

The declaration of principles of the group which Pastora represents was issued on 15 April 1982. The declaration includes a plan for the organization of a constituent assembly as well as its tasks and objectives.

Pastora accused the new leaders of the revolution of not solving the serious problems Nicaragua faces. He added that currently in Nicaragua "there is no democracy or justice."

He added that "there is no law to regulate the economy; there is no constitution; there are no laws for party activity and there are no organized and independent courts."

Pastora criticized "U.S. imperialism" as well as "the growing Soviet dominion," giving as an example the shipment of 80 Soviet tanks that recently arrived in Managua and that are "absolutely unnecessary."

DEVELOPMENTS AT NONALIGNED MINISTERS MEETING

CANA Summary

FL031425 Bridgetown CANA in English 1326 GMT 3 Jun 82

[By Lionel Martin]

[Text] Havana, 3 Jun (CANA-REUTER) -- Non-aligned foreign ministers meeting in Havana will be presented with a toned-down draft declaration on the Falklands dispute, following pressure from Caribbean nations, a Latin American diplomat said last night. The diplomat, speaking during the first day of a three-day non-aligned ministerial meeting in Havana, said Jamaica and Guyana had objected to strong condemnation of Britain and the United States in the original Cuban draft.

Latin American and Caribbean representatives had agreed to moderate the entire tone of the original draft at a private meeting on the sidelines of the conference yesterday, the diplomat added.

The meeting, attended by 42 foreign ministers and representatives from some 40 other non-aligned countries, was called to pave the way for the seventh non-aligned summit in September.

But the Falklands dispute dominated the opening yesterday with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca accusing Britain and the United States of blocking peace moves. Delegates will also hear a speech from Argentine foreign minister Nicanor Costa Mendez.

The original Cuban draft on the Falklands used strong language to codemn Britain and "demanded the immediate end to British aggression." It also called on the United States to cease all military assistance and collaboration with Great Britain. But a number of delegates said they would be advocating a peaceful settlement without condemning any nation.

The conference will also discuss the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and the choice of Baghdad for the next non-aligned summit in September. The Iraqi capital was chosen three years before the war between Iraq and Iran.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said Iran would boycott a summit in Baghdad. He suggested that it should be held in Havana which would mean a second term as non-aligned chairman for Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sadun Hammadi is also attending the conference.

Other issues to be covered in the final declaration are Afghanistan, South Africa, Israel and calls for disarmament and peace.

Evening Sessions Reported

FL031245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpts] During Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca's opening address at the nonaligned ministers meeting, Wayne Smith, chief of the U.S. interests office in Havana, walked out of the meeting in an insolent gesture of imperialist arrogance.

Ninety-two delegations, 34 of which belong to the Coordinating Bureau, are attending this important event. It is significant that 42 of the delegations attending are headed by foreign ministers or ministers.

In yesterday's evening sessions, a number of documents and reports were approved. Papua-New Guinea's application for membership was approved for submission to the [seventh] summit for consideration and representatives from several geographic areas addressed the meeting. Also speaking at yesterday's evening sessions were the chiefs of the delegations of Cyprus, Syria, Yugoslavia, the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guyana, Pakistan, Ghana, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

In their speeches, the delegates denounced imperialist plans against developing countries, criticized the colonialist intent of the great capitalist powers against the peoples, warned of the dangers of the arms race pushed by the Pentagon and NATO and called for unity and development of the Nonaligned Movement. They also stressed the importance of this meeting as part of the preparations for the Nonaligned Movement's seventh summit conference.

## Costa Mendez TV Interview

FL040246 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0145 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Roberto Agudo interview with Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez for Cuban Television News Service on 3 June, shortly before Costa Mendez' address to the afternoon session of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau at Havana's Palace of Conventions -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Costa Mendez, we would like to ask you: In your opinion, what are the real objectives of the United States in helping Great Britain in the Malvinas conflict?

[Answer] I do not have the slightest doubt that the United States wants to extend its domination over the North Atlantic to the South Atlantic. It wants to use the Malvinas as a base of operations for the South Atlantic, completely disregarding the rights not only of Argentina but also the rights of all other coastal nations. It has the exclusive support in this endeavor of the only nation whose sinister political conduct can offer this support. That nation is South Africa.

[Question] Mr Costa Mendez, the international press has reported that South Africa is (?indirectly) participating in the conflict by lending the use of its military bases. What can you say about this?

[Answer] Look, I have no doubt that this is the case. I cannot make a formal charge because, of course, I have no overwhelming proof. But South Africa's behavior to date makes us believe that this has to have been the case without a doubt.

[Question] Do you feel that the struggle of the Argentine people is the struggle of the peoples of the Nonaligned Movement?

[Answer] Well, it is very important because Cuba is a Hispanic country, a Latin American country, and therefore, it is a brother country that understands the great problems of America. In exercising the chairmanship as it has been doing, it communicates, it can communicate our position to the countries of Africa, the countries of the Nonaligned Movement, with unmatched conviction.

[Question] The British and U.S. press has speculated lately that the almost 100,000 British citizens who live in Argentina are not safe there. What is the truth?

[Answer] Look, this is just a big ploy by the press. Great Britain told the more than 100,000 British citizens living in Argentina to leave. Only six left, instead, all of them sent a joint open letter to Mrs Thatcher telling her that they lived in Argentina, they knew Argentina and they were happy to live in Argentina.

[Question] You mentioned Mrs Thatcher. She made a statement last night over British television. She issued what could be called an ultimatum to achieve peace. In other words, the Argentine troops withdraw from the Malvinas, and she gave you 10 to 14 days to do so. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I can answer with a simple sentence. Argentina does not accept ultimatums from anyone.

[Question] What could you tell us about the current military situation in the Malvinas?

[Answer] It is a complex situation. As reported in today's papers, Great Britain has the support of the United States through the most sophisticated weapons NATO has. Therefore, Argentine defense is being made with all the courage, all the bravery of those who are defending what is theirs. In any case, this is a war that will not end until Argentina has peaceful and definitive possession of the Malvinas.

[Question] Could you describe the support, the solidarity of the world, especially of Latin America?

[Answer] Latin American solidarity has been splendid. I could not say the same of the European countries which have applied sanctions without any reasons or justification. I have asked myself many times: Why the European countries have not applied these sanctions in other international cases which really deserved them such as South Africa's refusal to abide by UN sanctions? [as heard]

[Question] Once the Nonaligned Movement meeting ends, you are going back to New York, are you not?

[Answer] It depends on the situation. I will go to New York or Buenos Aires depending on the military and diplomatic situation.

[Question] The reactionary press, that which calls itself or wants to call itself the free press, has played it up, made propaganda, saying that the use of force comes from Argentina. In other words, that it was the Argentine people who made use of force and provoked this conflict.

[Answer] Nothing could be further from the truth. Great Britain not only threatened us with the use of force, but there is also a letter from Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary at the time, threatening us, telling us to leave the Georgias immediately under the threat that he would send the warship Endurance to get all the Argentines working in the islands out immediately. In addition, he said he would send nuclear submarines and warships to the area. Argentina was only responding to this threat of the use of force, to this actual use of force in the moral sense, this British pressure on us.

[Question] Mr Costa Mendez, your visit has coincided with rainy weather here. Nevertheless, I think that you have been able to get close to the Cuban people and leaders. What are your impressions?

[Answer] Well, it is a splendid impression. I really feel that Spanish American brotherhood is a fact, here in Cuba, in Havana, the pearl of the Caribbean, I really can feel the effusion of our common blood, the Latin American blood which so unites us, the affection of our Cuban brothers.

[Question] We could keep talking but we do not want to take any more of your time. Would you like to tell the Cuban people anything else?

[Answer] No, I would only like to thank you and the Cuban people very much for the opportunity to attend this conference and to address the Nonaligned Movement.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Foreign Minister, for being so kind as to grant us this interview. We know that your time is limited. You are scheduled to speak in a few minutes. This has been very good of you. Thank you in the name of the Cuban Television News Service.

## Costa Mendez Addresses Meeting

PA040320 Havana International Service in Spanish 0102 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Speech by Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez at ministerial meeting of Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau at Palace of Conventions in Havana -- on 3 June recorded]

[Text] Mr Foreign Relations Minister of the Republic of Cuba, Foreign Relations Ministers and members of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau; Delegates:

In the first place, I wish to express my happiness and satisfaction at being in Cuba, pride of the Caribbean and decisive protagonist since the beginning and through the development of Spanish-American civilization. Therefore, throughout its history, Cuba has been united to my fatherland by strong economic, political and cultural ties.

Gentlemen, Jose Marti, the Cuban hero, was perhaps the most important exponent of the strong cultural and human relationship between the two nations. Jose Marti lived in Buenos Aires and worked as journalist for several Buenos Aires daily newspapers.

I also salute the host country, one of the most outstanding members of the Nonaligned Movement, to which it has belonged from the movement's inception and in which it has done such outstanding work.

The Republic of Argentina has taken part in the work of this movement since 1964, first as observer and later as a full-fledged member country. In view of very special circumstances in its life, Argentina has now come here to reaffirm this movement's basic principles and goals.

Mr President, my country is now fighting against the military and colonial aggression by the United Kingdom with U.S. support. Mr President, I must explain why we find ourselves in this situation. I want to tell the truth as it is revealed by the events, without comment.

We have been accused of using force. As I will again report later, it was Great Britain who used force 149 years ago and it is still using force today. It is Great Britain who led us into this situation. It was Great Britain which, while peaceful Argentine workers were legitimately working on the Georgia Islands with full knowledge of Great Britain, sent us a note signed by Lord Carrington, who was then British foreign secretary. This note could not have been worded in more orthodox colonial or imperialistic terms. The note said: You must forthwith withdraw the workers from the Georgia Islands. Otherwise, the Endurance, a British warship, will immediately, and I underscore the word immediately, pick them up and take them where they belong. In addition, Britain announced that it was sending nuclear submarines to the area and that warships would also sail for the area.

Gentlemen, this is clearly a threat to use force, exactly as it is banned by the UN Charter and all principles which the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement have reiterated year after year.

In view of this threat, in view of the threatened arrival of warships and nuclear submarines, Argentina limited itself -- through an exemplarily peaceful action during which not a single drop of islanders' blood was shed -- to occupying its own territory, the territory which the Latin American countries have said belongs to Argentina, the territory which, as the Nonaligned Movement said in Colombo and Lima, belongs to Argentina. Is this using force?

There is not the slightest doubt that it was Great Britain who first resorted to the use of force by occupying the islands which, as I have said, are undoubtedly part of my nation's territory. As I have already said at the Security Council, too, Britain has continued this usurpation since then. This initial action was reiterated day after day. It was both illegitimate and violent because, under the apparently calm and peaceful colonial possession, there was always an underlying basic and necessary element: the force to maintain it.

The imperial gendarme was always there. As has now been seen, everything was always ready to launch a punitive action. There was always the threat of reprisal against anyone daring to defy the imperial order.

As you well know, gentlemen, the present structure of internatinal relations has not eliminated the use of force. Many times it has limited itself to covering up force. Colonialism is an act of force and permanent aggression. It is the opposite of true peace. Many peoples, many nations of our movement can sometimes bear sorrowful witness to this truth. Colonialism is the opposite of true peace. As long as it exists, it will be the cause of conflicts and violence.

The international community declared that maintaining colonialism is a crime. The struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and any other form of foreign domination is one of the historic reasons and also one of the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement. For this reason, we are telling you our truth here today. The United Kingdom violated this basic principle to the detriment of my country and amputated part of my country's territory. The United Kingdom has continued with its criminal attitude today in its attempt to recover that territory by force.

Mrs Thatcher has said that aggression should not be rewarded. I ask you: What would the British history have been, and perhaps world history, if this truth had been applied to the British behavior during the 19th and 20th centuries? Aggression should not be rewarded; however, the United Kingdom never adhered to this truth in its actions; neither did the United States.

Yes, gentlemen, it is said that aggression should not be rewarded and this is precisely what Argentina seeks after helplessly experiencing 149 years of British occupation of the islands as a result, precisely, of an act of aggression which today, 149 years later, the United Kingdom is repeating.

Mr President, all this means that alleged transgressions of form are being condemned in order to distract attention from the substance. The existing repetition of the principles in this case is hiding, with evident bad intent, the true nature of the facts.

Let it be very clear that the Republic of Argentina has never rejected dialogue for the solution of controversies. Proof of this is the peaceful claim that my country made to the United Kingdom for almost a century and a half so that it would return the territories that it held since its illegal occupation. Proof of this is the fruitless dialogue that Argentina held for 17 years within the framework of the United Nations.

I repeat: My country disagrees with the use of force to modify borders, expand territories or to seek domination goals.

In its 172 years of existence, Argentina has never used force to solve a border problem, expand its territory or to solve a diplomatic controversy. However, Argentina cannot permit this principle to be improperly used so that the authors of flagrant abuses may continue to indefinitely usurp the benefits of their spoliation. Otherwise, how could one explain the struggle started many years ago in Latin America, Asia and Africa to eliminate colonialism and to permit the emergence of independent and free nations with full enjoyment of their sovereignty and territorial integrity?

This struggle, the struggle against colonial domination, occurred and continues because it has been the peoples' legitimate reaction against the preservation of a system of international relations aimed at perpetuating a status quo that is illegitimate, unjust and which only benefits the colonial and imperialist powers. Force has been at the service of maintaining this status quo.

Most countries which are now part of this movement got their independence in struggles similar to our struggle for the Malvinas. This was also the way in which Argentina and the Latin American countries got their independence, through a liberating and heroic struggle.

I cannot neglect to recall that nations like Algeria, India, Cuba, Vietnam and many others had to wage long battles for liberation and for their full rights to an independent life. This is also a struggle in which two nations of southern Africa are involved against the hateful apartheid.

The Republic of Argentina has always been solidary with these principles of the Nonaligned Movement. Argentina has expressed its total rejection of the Israeli settlements in territories occupied since 1967. Argentina has recognized the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, independence and right to form a sovereign state. Argentina clearly stated this in the 1980 UN emergency meeting and it repeated this in 1982.

There is no doubt about it: the struggle of all these peoples has been and is being supported by the Nonaligned Movement. Would they have been independent had they had continued to respect a legal order imposed by the colonial powers? History has given a categorical answer: No.

The situation being faced by my country today dates back to prehistoric times because it is a struggle against one of the last remnants of colonialism in America. The consequences that could derive from a restoration of British domination of the islands would be very clear. We would be truly facing the creation of a new neocolonial regime.

It is being openly thought and it is being openly said that military pacts should be made to create a security system in the South Atlantic with, of course, the participation of the United States and South Africa. This would seriously affect the peace, security, independence and development of all the coastal states of Latin America and western Africa which, naturally, wouldn't be admitted in this alliance of which they wouldn't want to be members of anyway. [applause]

This alliance would be an inadmissible manifestation of the political and military expansionism of these great powers. It would also mean repeating experiences which are very well known, to the nonaligned countries. I am specifically referring to the military presence of the great powers, the United States in particular, in Guantanamo Naval Base and the Diego Garcia Island which closely resembles the Malvinas case in many of its aspects. Diego Garcia Island is a place where the United Kingdom, which is so zealously concerned over the principle of self-determination, raised no objection in transferring an entire population when it ceded that island to the United States for military purposes which were very clear. I am also referring to Ascension Island whose consequences we are suffering in a very direct way.

Gentlemen, let it be very clear in this forum of the nonaligned countries that the Republic of Argentina will not permit the installation of military bases or the stationing of forces on the Malvinas Islands other than Argentine forces for the exclusive defense of their own territory.

Mr President, gentlemen: Regarding this installation of military bases, I am not resorting to rhetoric in front of you: The United Kingdom, in statements which have not been denied by its main spokesmen, its prime minister and its foreign secretary, has clearly stated this intention and has left no doubts about it.

There is another principle which has been used to discredit Argentina. It has been said that Argentina ignores the right to self-determination. The United Kingdom has become a defender of this right which it has always denied up to the moment when the burden of historical evolution forced it to free many of the nations that were part of its empire. Therefore, this is an attitude whose cynicism I dare stress. This affirmation is not whimsical or arbitrary. The United Kingdom has a true background of clear violations of the people's right to self-determination when its selfish interests have been affected. We would only have to observe its traditional position in international relations. We would only have to look at its international position at the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. There are victims of this policy of denying the principle of self-determination. There are victims among the Asian and African nations.

For its part, Argentina, which is independent precisely because it availed itself of the principle of self-determination, has always been, even before the creation of this movement, a clear and constant defender of this right. This right is prescribed in its foreign policy and in the letters and declarations of Latin American countries. I only have to mention the liberating struggle of the founders of my country who spread this struggle to other Latin American nations in the past century and the behavior that the governments of Argentina, regardless of ideological or political difference, have followed since then in this regard.

The United Kingdom has invoked the defense of the right to self-determination of 1,800 inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands. I cannot neglect to point out that the Republic of Argentina cannot recognize the right to self-determination in this special and particular case because the original Argentine authorities and population were expelled by the British aggressor. They were not only expelled but were prohibited from ever returning to islands.

In other words, if the right to self-determination were granted to the people of the island, it would mean that it would go to the settlers who would be offered the opportunity to forcibly legalize their occupation of a territory which does not belong to them.

All the nations of the world have come to the conclusion, in good faith and strictly adhering to history, that free determination is an inalienable right of the peoples who are determined to speed up their emancipation from a colonial system. This is the true meaning of self-determination: accelerating independence and emancipation from a colonial system.

The right to self-determination in the Malvinas case is only a false facade to hide the true colonial structure existing on these islands. The inhabitants there decide very little because they have very little. The Falkland Island Company, a single company -- a colonial and monopolistic structure -- with a structure and charter that dates back to Queen Victoria's era, owns 46 percent of the land and 90 percent of the businesses. The remaining 54 percent of the land belongs to 23 proprietors most of whom do not live on the islands. Is this the local population that can determine itself?

The lands, the trade, the transportation among the islands, the communications and almost all the basic economic aspects of the islands' life are controlled by people who do not live on the islands which, gentlemen, correspond to the most orthodox colonial life.

The inhabitants are kept happy by granting them rights to decisionmaking which is more appearance than reality, while this company and a fistful of people control life on the islands.

However, gentlemen, the crucial issue here must be viewed from another perspective. Gentlemen, Argentina has never ignored the Malvinas Islands inhabitants' legitimate right to lead a dignified life in line with their traditions, beliefs and customs. Argentina has so stated this in all forums in which it has been present.

Furthermore, the most notable improvements in the standard of living on the islands have resulted from initiatives and action undertaken by Argentina. The air and maritime service, oil, gas, staples and medicines are all supplied by Argentina because these islands belong to Argentina, because they are close to Argentina and because geographically they are part of Argentina.

Argentina's attitude has been recognized by the UN General Assembly in two separate instances: In Resolution 31-60 and Resolution 31-49. What did the Assembly say? It congratulated Argentina for its contribution to the well-being and development of the islands. This has probably been ignored in many international forums.

Argentina has not denied the inhabitants a single legitimate right and is prepared to provide whatever guarantees are demanded to safeguard them. This is borne out by facts, by all the geographical facts.

Since independence, these islands have been part of the Argentine Republic's sovereign dominion. Argentina inherited them from Spain and no one has ever questioned this legitimate title. These islands do not belong to these occasional and usurping inhabitants. These islands have always belonged to Argentina's sovereign dominion. The curious thing about this case is that the majority of the people -- and I stress, the majority -- who, according to Britain, are entitled to decide the fate of the archipelago are dependent on the people who really control the islands, politically and economically, from London. This peculiar self-determination advocated by Great Britain.

What we would like to request in this assembly is very simple: The participants in the conference can repeat what was previously said at the first summit conference of heads of state. The participants in the conference demand an immediate end to any colonial occupation and the restoration of the territorial integrity to the legitimate people in the Asian, African and Latin American countries where that territorial integrity has been violated as well as the withdrawal of foreign forces from their national soil.

This declaration issued by the first summit meeting held in Belgrade in 1961 seems to have been planned, gentlemen, for the Malvinas case and can be repeated today, virtually without adding a single comma.

Mr President, from its inception, the United Kingdom's armed aggression was accompanied and supported by illegal coercive measures of an economic nature imposed by the leading members of the European Economic Communities, the United States and other Western powers in an unprecedented manner and to an also unprecedented extent. Have these same Western powers imposed, per chance, similar measures on other countries like South Africa, which has repeatedly violated and still violates basic principles of international coexistence and particularly the people's right to self-determination and the territorial integrity of its neighboring states? Why the difference? Why impose sanctions on Argentina and not on South Africa?

In no way can Argentina view these measures as sanctions because we have committed no crime. They are merely illegal and arbitrary decisions designed to support and (?endorse) colonial aggression. These sanctions violate the charter on economic rights and duties of states and clearly show, I stress, they clearly show that the North-South dialogue will be a true farce if these unjust acts are not rectified.

The economic aggression we are enduring is clear evidence of policy which the northern countries adopt when their selfish interests are affected by actions which the developing countries take to obtain redress.

Mr President, in this very serious historical circumstance in which my country finds itself, the Argentine Republic has come here to this meeting of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries to clearly outline the truth and the just nature of its cause. We unquestionably and most heartily appreciate the support we have received from the Movement of Nonaligned Countries in regard to our struggle for redress from the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in 1975 to date.

Nevertheless, we earnestly reiterate our request for support at this moment which is not only dangerous for Argentina but for Latin America and the entire (?movement) as well. We reiterate our request for support and understanding regarding our cause. This is not only the cause of a government; it is not only a cause of the Argentine people. It represents a struggle of all peoples of Latin America for a piece of American territory. It is the struggle of all those who, like those present here, have confronted or are still confronting colonial aggression to some extent or in some way.

Argentina pledges to take action to defend the principles and goals of nonalignment, which are but principles aimed at establishing a system of international relations based on justice, peace and the development of peoples. Argentina does so in the certainty that, from this assembly, it will receive the support and substenance it requires to maintain its entire territory intact. Thank you very much. [applause]

## Text of Malmierca Speech

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[Speech by Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca to open the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement, at the Conventions Palace, in Havana, on 2 June -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Colleagues and Delegation Heads: In opening this meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries movement, 1 want to reiterate that we are very pleased to have you among us and to be able to offer you the hospitality that you deserve.

On behalf of our revolutionary government, our delegation, myself and, especially, on behalf of Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, and president of the nonaligned countries movement, please allow me to cordially welcome you and to wish you a happy and fruitful stay in our country.

The Coordination Bureau undoubtedly represents an important and efficient tool of our movement. It was created in 1973, one of the results of the Algiers summit meeting. Less than 2 years later, it met for the first time in our capital, Havana.

Since then, this first permanent political organization of cooperation of the countries of the so-called Third World, has been making an active and systematic effort that has allowed the nonaligned countries to coordinate their actions to face important decisions adopted during meetings of chiefs of state and to offer its solidarity and support to national liberation movements and to countries that have been the victims of imperialist hostility and aggression.

At the 5th summit meeting, held in Sri Lanka, the membership and the mandate [of the Coordination Bureau] increased. At the 6th summit meeting, in Havana, the membership again increased in proportion with the quantitative growth of the movement. The Coordination Bureau has improved its methods and work practices. This is evident when we analyze the report made by its president at the United Nations, a report that notes the intense and fruitful activities conducted during the past 3 years.

While it is true that right now the Coordination Bureau is composed of representatives from 34 countries, the fact that 92 delegations from member countries, observers and guests -- with 34 of these delegations being members of the bureau -- [are attending this meeting] and that 42 delegations are headed by their foreign ministers, is an indication of the great importance that has been given to this convocation.

We are very honored by the presence of such distinguished persons in our country and we will spare no effort, within our modest means, to give them all the possible attention and provide as many facilities as possible to allow them to have a pleasant stay in Cuba and, at the same time, to be successful in their work.

Our people are not unaware of the significance of the decision that motivated many of you to come from very distant places, and they warmly welcome you to this land filled with sunshine and hopes and protected by an evolving and irreversible revolution.

Mr Ministers, Delegates: The Coordination Bureau is meeting in Havana at a moment when tension and danger are very acute in international relations.

Since the sixth summit meeting was held, the detente process has been rapidly deteriorating. The arms race has reached alarming levels, especially the competition in nuclear weapons. The financial, material and human resources dedicated to military activities deserve to be used for better things.

It is necessary to reestablish detente in international relations. It is necessary to abandon the dangerous road that could lead to the destruction of humanity and to secure a climate of peace that should reach all the regions and benefit all the people.

The idea that the struggle for peace and a just economic order is increasingly the main task of the nonaligned countries movement, has, perhaps, never been so clearly perceived.

What is most alarming is the lack of interest with which some big powers behave toward arms negotiations. Other sources of alarm are the efforts to impose policies from positions of force or by the use of force, the systematic use of threats, pressure and blackmail, and the use of arrogant, aggressive and inappropriate language in relations between sovereign states.

To this we may add the efforts to revitalize old military alliances, to strengthen existing ones and to create new ones aimed at making the present climate of insecurity more acute. We may also add destabilization activities and various forms of coercion and meddling in the domestic affairs of other states. The most reactionary and aggressive regimes are encouraged by this irresponsible policy: Israel has annexed occupied Arab territories, Pretoria has increased its armed incursions against the Frontline States and illegally occupies Namibia and part of Angola. Other powers resort to the use of force to keep their colonial territories.

Our meeting is taking place in the Caribbean, a suffering portion of our America, of the America that Jose Marti once said goes from Rio Bravo to Patagonia. It is in that south portion of our America where British imperialism, in a brutal effort to maintain imperialism in this party of the world, deployed a giant war machine in the South Atlantic, under the illusion of an easy war and a quick capitulation. However, the Argentine people are clearly showing the meaning of defending the fatherland.

The Malvinas conflict, an open wound on Argentina's sovereign rights over a portion of its territory, could result in a drastically higher human death toll, judging from bitter fighting reported by international news agencies.

In a typically colonialist gesture, the British Empire, in complicity with the United States, has rejected a cease-fire and a renewal of negotiations.

The alleged U.S. alliance with Latin America in case of an extracontinental aggression, the Monroe Doctrine, the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty and the OAS are dead and are awaiting a good funeral sermon. There has never been such a neat unmasking of a hypocritical policy. As if by magic, the United States changed from the position of mediator to that of the main ally of one of the parties involved.

Cuba has stated its firm support for Argentina and its willingness to provide, along with other Latin American countries, whatever help is necessary at this decisive moment.

The Nonaligned Movement has reiterated its support for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas. When this crisis began, the movement reiterated its position and its wish for a negotiated solution.

Unfortunately, the British-U.S. aggression against Argentina continues. It is our obligation to increase our solidarity with Argentina and to demand a peaceful and permanent solution to the conflict, a solution that should recognize Argentina's sovereignty and respect the rights of the inhabitants of the islands.

However, the Malvinas are not the only case of anachronistic colonialism in Latin America. The brotherly people of Puerto Rico are not allowed to have self-determination or independence. Decades of colonialist domination have not been able to erase the national and cultural identity of this Latin American people.

Observance of Resolution 1514 on Puerto Rico would put an end to an unjust situation and would eliminate a point of controversy in hemispheric relations.

Another aspect of the bitterness in the region is the tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean, a situation that has been deteriorating during the past few months despite the efforts of various governments in the region toward negotiated political solutions to the conflicts in the region.

In essence, such conflicts are provoked by the U.S. Government's negative attitude regarding the sovereign right of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean to decide their own destiny and leave behind decades of dictatorial and oligarchic regimes that were strengthened by serving as lackeys of imperialism. The constant threats against Nicaragua and Grenada, the tightened economic blockade against Cuba, the continued military maneuvers and the aggressive and hostile language used against some countries constitute active elements which are detrimental to the stability, security and peace in this area.

The Nicaraguan Government responsibly submitted specific proposals to the UN Security Council that could lead to the normalization of relations in the area. Jose Lopez Portillo, the president of Mexico, also proposed a plan for the political and negotiated solution of the differences between the United States and nations of Central America and the Caribbean. So far, however, these proposals have not been favorably received in Washington.

The Nicaraguan people are currently experiencing a truly dramatic situation resulting from the heavy rains that have flooded large portions of that territory, causing huge material losses and the irreparable loss of human lives. We wish to take this opportunity to express to the government and people of Nicaragua, through their delegation here, our deepest sentiments of solidarity, and exhort all member nations of the movement to offer their most decisive material support to Nicaragua, in view of the tragic situation affecting that nation today.

At this moment, in this area, it is first necessary to settle the conflict in El Salvador. Far from constituting a step toward peace, the Salvadoran elections appear to have complicated things even more by enabling extreme rightist forces to participate in the government. It is necessary to apply the principle of nonintervention and respect for the free determination of the peoples. There will be no peace in El Salvador, aside from that which is found in the cemeteries, until organized violence against its people is ended, and the participation of all political representative forces, particularly the FMLN and the FDR, in the decisions on the future of that country, is permitted.

In other areas of the planet, the situation is no less serious and delicate. The deterioration of the situation in the Middle East prompted the recent special meeting of this Coordinating Bureau, held in Kuwait, through the generous invitation of the government of that country. The debates of that meeting and the plan of action approved there consistute a firm basis for our future work. At this time, allow me to note the movement's opposition to any peace agreement negotiated behind the back of the Palestinian people and the affected Arab countries, to the introduction of foreign troops in the Sinai and to any recognition of the illegal Israeli actions of annexation in Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

Today, more than ever, we should ratify our support to the Palestinian cause, the Palestinians' right to a fatherland on the usurped territory, their right to participate in all negotiations concerning their future and the Middle East conflict through their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

The attack ordered by Tel Aviv against the nuclear reactors installed for peaceful purposes by Iraq and Tel Aviv's continual attacks against Lebanon indicate that we must expect new and more serious armed actions by Israel against its neighbors. The strategic agreement with Washington and the facilities offered to U.S. troops by some states of the area are part of a single policy.

Dear friends, unfortunately, after 20 months, the war between Iraq and Iran, which has caused huge losses on both sides, and the increased risks of its extension and complication, continue. This war has been the pretext for the ever growing presence of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the Gulf and for the increase of U.S. military and nuclear forces in the Indian Ocean, both of which constitute a menace to the region's security and peace.

Israel, with its imperialist allies, is the only great beneficiary of this war, which is destroying important foundations of the anti-Zionist struggle, to the detriment of the unity of the Arab people and the unquestionable support badly needed by the heroic and suffering Palestinian people.

The risk of extension of that war to other states grows constantly and with that risk the menace of imperialist intervention in the conflict. The imperialists may use the war as the pretext to occupy the Arab territories, clearly menacing the independence of many states and seriously worsening the situation in the area, which could add a new dimension to the conflict. We cannot ignore such risks and the fact that the continuation of that war affects and will further affect in the future the activity of our movement. For this reason, we urgently appeal to the governments of Iran and Iraq to end their conflict as soon as possible.

From the very beginning of the war between Iraq and Iran, the movement of nonaligned countries has constantly striven to find a negotiated solution without undermining the rights demanded and the principles upheld. Shortly after the start of the war, President Fidel Castro, as president of the movement, sent messages to the governments of both states urging them to end the hostilities, which constitute, in addition to serious harm to the peoples of Iran and Iraq, a menace to international peace and security and to the peoples of the Third World and the Nonaligned Movement. Since September 1980 and on many other occasions, we have told the two governments that lasting peace could only be the result of negotiations leading to the end of the war under just and honorable conditions.

The peace resulting from a military victory will only last the time the loser needs to rebuild its forces and renew the battle. In a constant effort to reach a peaceful, just and honorable solution to the conflict, the movement's committee, made up of Cuba, India, Zambia and the PLO, has repeatedly visited the scene of action and talked with the parties in conflict.

At Coordination Bureau meetings in New York, we have systematically kept the countries of the movement informed of the results of our efforts. We have always said, and we reiterate today, that we will spare no sacrifice or effort to do everything within our current power and which is requested of us, to help end this sad interlude, which the peoples of Iraq and Iran are experiencing.

Regarding Namibia, the United States and the other Western powers of the contact group, [grupo de contacto] are ignoring Security Council Resolution No 435. Instead of using the means at their disposal to pressure South Africa into accepting a negotiated solution that respects the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, these powers are abetting the plan of Pretoria, which seeks to cheat the Namibian people of their victory and true independence.

In view of the obvious lack of other options, the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, has the right to continue the armed struggle to achieve Namibia's independence which includes full respect for Namibia's territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay, and precludes the presence of South African troops on Namibian territory.

Since the special meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Algiers in March of last year, the movement of nonaligned countries has formulated an appropriate analysis of the situation and an excellent plan of action. The firm and brave position of the Frontline Countries — Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique -- has brought them South African aggression and U.S. pretension. For this reason, it is important to reiterate our full solidarity with the Frontline Countries, especially with Angola and Mozambique, which are bearing the brunt of South African actions.

The regime of apartheid is organizing, training and arming counterrevolutionary bands to invade Mozambique for the purpose of committing sabotage and other attacks in a vain attempt to obstruct the beautiful effort of reconstruction and development by the heroic and brave Mozambican people. We are sure that, just as they defeated the colonialist oppressors of yesterday, today the Mozambican will defeat Pretoria's agents.

Pretoria's racist regime knows that history condemns it. The growing rebellion of the black South African masses, led by the African National Congress [ANC], demonstrates that the exploited majority is moving inexorably to eliminate the power of the exploitative white minority. Let us support the decisions in support of the ANC adopted in Maputo by the chiefs of state of the Frontline Countries during their meeting this March.

The heroic, stubborn and brave struggle for freedom which the Saharan people are waging has received growing support and recognition. In an exemplary manner, the Saharan people have demonstrated the great strength that a brave people can find when they defend their legitimate rights. The increasing intervention in the area by U.S. imperialists, who have given sophisticated equipment and weapons to the occupying forces, will only aggravate the existing situation. Cuba, which recognizes the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, shares each political, diplomatic or military victory won by that kindred people as if it were its own.

The situation in Southwest Asia is disquieting. It endangers the peace and stability of the region and constitutes a potential threat to international peace and stability. Cuba feels that an end to the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to the intervention in that country's internal affairs is an indispensable basis for a just solution to the situation. We salute the efforts carried out by the interested countries, with the participation of the UN secretary general and his representatives, who have urged the states to adopt measures to create conditions that will guarantee peace, harmony and stability in the area, based on the UN Charter and the principles of the movement of nonaligned countries.

The situation of tension and conflict that prevails in Southeast Asia is equally disquieting. Aggression, hostile acts and threats against the heroic people of Vietnam continue. These acts are designed to obstruct and prevent the country's development in keeping with Vietnam's legitimate interests. Acts of aggression and threats against the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea also continue. Efforts must continue to maintain dialogue among the states in the area. This dialogue should lead to a solution of the differences in a climate of understanding and mutual respect as well as in a spirit of peace, security, stability and cooperation.

Also in distant Asia, the Korean people are struggling for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, without foreign intervention. They are also struggling for the removal of all the U.S. troops from the Korean Peninsula, a just goal that we should firmly support.

We also support the determination of the Cypriot people to defend their country's territorial integrity, independence and nonaligned policy; we hope for a very prompt solution to that conflict.

As can be seen, there are many crises, tensions and conflicts in the world. This multiplies the value of the role that our movement can and does play as a powerful force and an independent factor in international relations. This explains the many actions which imperialism has taken in an effort to divide our ranks, obstruct our meetings and prevent us from making our progressive and anti-imperialist statements and declarations.

It is not by accident that U.S. diplomats send insolent letters, a shameful form of pressure, to the foreign ministries of our member countries, in an attempt to influence the type and nature of the decisions that our meeting might adopt. One example of this is the Moynihan Amendment, approved by the U.S. ngress and according to which aid is denied to those nonaligned countries who do not oppose criticism of the Unitd States in the movement's documents. With incredible (?cheek), in those letters, the United States becomes the defender of the original principles of nonalignemnt and a judge of that kind of action, outlining a nonaligned position with which it can coexist in the same bed.

The truth appears clearly in declarations and press conferences by influential spokesmen of the U.S. Government. The United States is annoyed by the very existence of this independent movement and its unyielding position of solidarity with the Palestinian people, with Namibia, with the Saharans and with Puerto Rico; its struggle for peace and disarmament and for a new international economic order; its defense of the Organization of African Unity, of the United Nations and other forums that are based on democratic principles; in sum, by the movement's aspiration for a world without imperialism, racism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemony and aggressive military alliances.

To disguise the true nature of its actions, imperialism seeks to place each and every one of its actions against our people in the framework of its antagonism with the socialist countries. Thus it applies the East-West concept to its alliance with Israel and South Africa; its support for England against the just Argentine demands; its intervention in Central America; the development of its Rapid Deployment Forces and the establishment of bases in North African countries and on the Arabian Peninsula. This propaganda has no objective other than to neutralize our actions.

On the eve of the seventh summit meeting, the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau is an opportune time to reiterate that there is no greater concern at this time for peoples and, therefore, for the Nonaligned Movement, than the threat to world peace.

Concern for guaranteeing peace has existed ever since the very beginning of the movement. That concern is a sine qua non requirement in a world in which there is still a great deal of injustice, antagonism, exploitation and oppression, and in which even the colonial arrogance of empires shamelessly seeks to prevail.

Only one part of humanity, particularly in the Third World, has extreme shortages of food, schools, hospitals and medical assistance: Poor people who grow old and die, without even the right to the little piece of land to cover them. They are pariahs, unemployed beggars, innocent victims of social systems of colonial or neocolonial exploitation, the direct inheritance of colonialism, capitalism and imperialism.

In the face of this Dantesque panorama, our people view with astonishment the unleashing of the arms race, promoted by the aggressive and warmongering nature of imperialist policy. The United States already spends over $250 billion annually in military expenditures. This sum represents 45.14 percent of the total military expenditures of all the world's countries. Over 83,000 people die of hunger daily. Meanwhile, every day, just three transnational companies extract some $28 million in net profits from our countries, and the rate of Third World countries' indebtedness to Western banks is increasing so fast that in 1981 it had already surpassed $524 billion.

It is necessary to point out the dramatic fact that every day an average of 46,000 Third World children die of hunger, malnutrition, and inadequate medical care; 30 children die every minute. Who can convince the parents of these children that the cause of their problems is not the system that exploits them? Who can convince them that any change in their future has to be linked to a fundamental change in the social and economic structures that condemn them to hunger, misery and exploitation?

The transnational enterprises daily market between 85 and 90 percent of the cacao, tea, coffee, tobacco, wheat, cotton and forest products; they market between 90 and 95 percent of the iron and the bauxite from the underdeveloped countries. In exchange for this, they leave behind 1.5 billion undernourished human beings.

Meanwhile, every day the world spends at least $1.3 billion in military expenditures. Half of the resources used in a single day for military expenditures would be enough to finance a program to completely eliminate malaria, a disease that affects 66 countries where 25 percent of the world's people live. In Africa alone, more than 1 million children die of malaria every year.

This situation of growing poverty among large sectors of humanity is behind the growing tensions and the world economic crisis.

History shows that in critical times imperialism has not hesitated to use force as a way to solve or to ease its difficulties, even if only temporarily.

There is no guarantee that this arms race will not again lead to generalized war. The arms race is not only a serious threat to world peace, increasing the risk that a war may lead to the end of humankind, it also creates abnormal situations that make it impossible to check the tragic and overwhelming problems derived from underdevelopment or to advance in the workers' struggle in the industrialized countries for rights and recoveries.

Since its creation, the Nonaligned Movement has called for and sought, in all forums, specific and genuine disarmament. The movement promoted the first special session of the General Assembly on disarmament in 1978. The hopes resting on the results of that meeting were promptly destroyed with the end of detente, increased international tension, the arms race, the imperialist meance and with a return to the language and actions of the somber era of the so-called cold war.

The Nonaligned Movement nations must make a strong bid to prevent an explosion of unpredictable consequences for all. On the occasion of the second special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, scheduled within the next few days, it is necessary to double our efforts to achieve specific and feasible results that may lead to general and complete disarmament.

The obstinate position and the obstructionist nature that has characterized the United States is well known. The United States only agrees to negotiate on conditions where its military superiority is ensured and from a position of force. Only international pressure, world clamor and the mobilization of the people can force the United States to sit at the negotiating table for the purpose of stopping the arms race, reverse its course and reach agreements that will rid humankind of the menace represented by the nuclear arsenals, the chemical and biological weapons and all other means of mass destruction.

In an effort to obtain positive results in our constant struggle for disarmament, the Nonaligned Movement must participate in this special session on disarmament with a firm and correct position. Within the context of disarmament, the nonaligned nations must promote the end of the arms, a ban on all nuclear tests and the destruction of nuclear arsenals as well as the prohibition and destruction of all chemical and biological weapons.

The resources freed from the manufacture of weapons must be dedicated first to development. The huge sums today allocated to the arms race must be invested in the peoples' economic and social development, thus contributing to the establishment of the new international economic order, as advocated by the president of our movement, Commander Fidel Castro, on the occasion of his appearance at the 34th UN General Assembly.

Colleagues and chiefs of delegations: since the celebration of the sixth summit conference of chiefs of state and government, our movement has been active. We particularly recall the ministers' conference in New Delhi, the special ministerial-level meetings on Namibia which the Coordination Bureau held in Algiers and the meeting on Palestine recently held in Kuwait.

In the past three years, we have organized meetings of ministers and heads of delegations of the movement who were attending the UN General Assembly. These meetings were held to coordinate our activities and define priorities as permanent representatives of our countries.

By virtue of such common action, the Nonaligned Movement has been able to exert its influence in the debates of the committees and in the UN General Assembly, as well as in the emergency assembly called to discuss the situation of Namibia, Palestine and Israel's illegal annexation of the Golan Heights. We have proposed fair solutions, thus showing the movement's important effectiveness in international relations.

Likewise, the movement has taken initiatives of special significance such as its mediation for a just, peaceful and honorable solution of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, conforming to the efforts made by the president of the movement. Other mediation efforts were made for the solution of other differences between nonaligned nations such as the case between Libya and Malta.

In 1980 delegations bearing messages from the president of the movement also visited Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, as a result of the situation in South Asia. In 1981, other delegations visited Conakry, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau in an effort to contribute to the dialogue between their governments.

At this stage the Coordination Bureau has developed an intense level of activities, having met in New York to adopt lines of action on those topics of maximum interest to the nonaligned nations. Furthermore, in these 3 years, the Nonaligned Movement consolidated a program of economic cooperation and promoted the cooperation and exchange of views among our countries, including the start of cooperation in three important new areas of the plan of action.

There were many meetings between the coordinators, ministers and experts in the 12 branches of cooperation. Furthermore, there were meetings regarding the information and mass communications media. These meetings permitted us to find viable areas of cooperation and to establish priorities in the promotion and strengthening of our positions in various international organizations.

The hard work done in this respect permits us to have before us today a broad spectrum of initiatives of potential common benefit as well as the plenum's knowledge of the principal inconveniences we shall have to meet and overcome in the future.

Ministers, Delegates and Guests: It is important that you should be meeting in Cuba, first free territory of America, with representatives of over 90 countries, to express our active solidarity with those who are struggling anywhere in the world for freedom and independence; with those who are fighting to defend the aspirations and conquests of their peoples and to open the doors of a hopeful future; with those who are facing the colonial or neocolonial power, imperialism, racism, including Zionism; with those who are fighting against the cruel and discriminatory system of apartheid.

This is a fitting occasion to reiterate our firm vocation for peace, our unbending position against the existence of power blocs, pressure politics and any form of foreign domination, exploitation and hegemony; to reaffirm our support for the universal application of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the unrestricted respect of the people's sovereignty and their unquestionable right to self-determination and independence, the democratization of international relations as well as our support for specific steps and measures that may contribute to cooperation on equitable terms.

Today we reaffirm our political determination to maintain the struggle to create the conditions that will permit the establishment of a new international economic order that is more rational, equitable and just. Cuba considers that this important meeting underway today in Havana should be included among the actions designed to strengthen unity, solidarity and cooperation among the nonaligned nations, on the basis of strict respect for the principles established in the nonaligned summit meetings.

Cuba believes that there is no alternative to the policy of detente and that war is not a wise option in this era of great development in military-nuclear technology. To the best of its ability Cuba has tried to make efforts which contribute to easing tensions in various parts of the world. Cuba is aware that the solution to these problems can result from the resumption of a process to return to detente which we all want so much to restore. In each pertinent vote Cuba has also pointed out that our will for peace is indissolubly tied to our firm decision to defend our people's right to make their revolution and build their future. Cuba declares this again today with the words that the leader of our revolution used to define our attitude against the attacks and threats that the imperialist U.S. Government launches against us. In his message to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Comrade Fidel said:

Cuba has repeatedly declared its will for peace. No nation of our America should fear Cuban weapons because they will never be taken up for a fratricidal aggression. These weapons are here solely and exclusively to defend our country. We are willing to offer full guarantees to everybody in this regard. Cuba's need for adequate defense, which demands important economic sacrifices, is clearly explained to the public of Latin America and the world in light of the aggression that successive U.S. Governments have carried out against Cuba since 1959.

If the U.S. Government, the source of all the problems affecting Latin America and the Caribbean, promises not to attack its neighbors, to put an end to its constant threats, to stop using its arms and money to support genocidal regimes and to stop its subversive activities -- these actions are all devoid of the most basic legality -- Cuba is willing to cooperate in the noble efforts that you mentioned in Managua to create a climate of peace and mutual respect in the region and to bring about the necessary changes which we also want.

Cuba, Dear President, Castro's letter continued, will not change this wise and constructive position which we hold with the same firmness with which we reject and will categorically reject any U.S. Government attempt to blackmail, intimidate or impose conditions or ultimatums on our country.

In the face of any aggression, we will know how to defend our dignity, our sovereignty and our principles at any cost, to the last man and woman of our revolutionary nation and to our last drop of blood. Thank you. [applause]

## Iraq's Hammadi News Conference

JN031730 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 3 Jun (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has said that Iraq has thus far not received a negative answer from any of the nonaligned countries who were invited to attend the seventh nonaligned summit, slated to be held in Baghdad in September.

Addressing a press conference here today, the Iraqi foreign minister emphasized that during his contacts in Havana he learned that the overwhelming majority of the nonaligned states will attend the conference, with the exception of Iran.

Hammadi explained that Iraq has so far received confirmation from 50 heads of state that they will attend the conference. He reiterated that the seventh nonaligned summit will be held in Baghdad in September as scheduled. Touching on the developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and the factors that ignited it, Dr Hammadi asserted that the Iranian enemy sustained grave losses in the recent battle, which, according to our conservative estimate amounted to 40,000 killed; large quantities of military equipment destroyed and additional quantities seized.

The Iraqi foreign minister explained that Iraq never aimed at occupying Iranian land; it aimed at weakening the enemy's military power. He added that there is nothing that worries him about the condition of the Iraqi forces which are still inside Iranian territory.

More on Hammadi Remarks

JN040920 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 4 Jun (INA) -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has again called on the Iranian regime to agree to the proposal on forming a factfinding committee to determine the side which is responsible for beginning the war.

In the course of his reply to Iranian Foreign Minister 'ali Akbar Velayati's allegations at the opening session of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau meeting, Dr Hammadi said that Iraq has accepted the formation of such a committee, whereas Iran has rejected it. He added that Iraq's approval of the formation of this committee is proof that Iraq was the target of aggression and that it did not start aggression. In his reply, which was read at the end of the session by Dr Humam ash-Shamma', a member of the Iraqi delegation, Dr Hammadi emphasized the Iranian regime's aggressiveness and ambitions and said: Velayati unintentionally admitted his regime's aggressiveness and expansionist ambitions on the region. He quoted Khomeyni's speech in which he threatened the Arab Gulf states. He refuted Velayati's allegations on the absence of security in Baghdad and some Iraqi cities and said: This is the biggest lie one has every heard, despite the presence of many diplomats and delegations in Baghdad.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim called on the Coordination Bureau to refuse to discuss any proposals dealing with the seventh nonaligned summit conference and said: The Coordination Bureau cannot, from the procedural point of view, discuss a subject about which a unanimous decision was earlier adopted by the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement. Al-Qasim added that the Coordination Bureau is not even entitled to discuss this subject. He said that allowing such a subject to be raised will seriously affect the bureau's work and called for an end to these abortive attempts.

Syria's Khaddam Gives Speech

JN030740 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 3 Jun 82

[Text] Havana -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, last night delivered a speech at the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau. He began his speech by conveying the greetings of the Syrian Arab people and their leader President Hafiz al-Asad to President Fidel Castro and the Cuban people.

Talking about the Middle East question, whose crux is the Palestine issue, Khaddam stressed that this issue is still a hotbed of tension in the world due to Israel's insistence on implementing its expansionist aggressive policy. He indicated Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and application of its laws, administration and legislation to it.

He also pointed out the Golan people's steadfastness and resistance to aggression with all means and struggle as evident in their general strike and refusal to carry Zionist identity cards. He also recalled acts of injustice, oppression and arrest that are being practiced against them in an attempt to force them to leave their lands and homeland.

The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs concentrated on the rejection of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory of the so-called autonomy and their staunch resistance of the enemy's plots and the occupation forces' bullets, which has led to increased ferocity of the Zionist oppression, encroachment on the holy shrines, dissolution of municipal councils and arrest of citizens.

Khaddam indicated Israel's continuing aggression against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian refugee camps which has led to the death or injury of a large number of people and the displacement of thousands of innocent people.

Khaddam recalled the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions which considered Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights null and void. He also referred to Israel's disregard of these resolutions and the United States' use of the veto to foil the draft resolutions which condemn Israel. He also pointed to UN resolutions on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, noting that Israel and the United States have obstructed these resolutions and failed to abide by them.

Khaddam stressed that the U.S. stand at the UN Security Council encouraged Israel to go too far in carrying out its annexation policy, colonization of the occupied territories, expulsion of inhabitants, expropriation of lands and property, violation of the UN Charter and escalation of tension and conflict in the Middle East. He added that these practices have impeded the chances of achieving a just peace in the region, especially after the United States has destroyed all these chances.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: Some circles imagined that the results achieved by the Camp David process regarding the Palestinian people's rights and withdrawal from the occupied territories are an accomplishment that consolidates and establishes peace. However, facts have indisputably proven that the Camp David accords led to negative results represented by Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan, expanded plans to establish settlements in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan, usurpation of the national identity of the Syrians in the Golan, the Palestinian people's rejection of autonomy [as heard] and Israel's continued implementation of its plans to change the occupied territories' demographical, economic and legal structure.

Khaddam called on the Nonaligned Movement to confront Israel's aggressive policy which defies the international community. He urged an end to this policy by pooling efforts to adopt an UN General Assembly resolution that abrogates Resolution No 273 of 1949, which stipulated the acceptance of Israel as a UN member. Khaddam stressed our people's continued struggle for their rights as well as their search for the Nonaligned Movement's support in facing aggression, deterring the aggressor and creating suitable conditions for the establishment of world peace.

Khaddam indicated the intensified world tension and the attempts to create crises and problems. He held world imperialism responsible for this situation and accused it of trying to spread its domination, create zones of influence and obtain military bases and facilities. Khaddam called on the Nonaligned Movement to double its efforts and struggle in order to restore and expand detente and deal with the question of disarmament, which is still difficult to solve and which is threatening the future generations and human civilization.

Khaddam pointed out that racism and its regimes, particularly in occupied Palestine and South Africa, has become a acute and grave problem because it turned the areas under its control into volatile hotbeds jeopardizing international peace and security and posing a direct threat to the security of the African Continent and the Arab homeland.

Cuban President Fidel Castro opened the ministerial meeting in his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Ninety-two delegations took part in the meeting. Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca spoke at the beginning of the session. He expressed his country's support for Argentina in the conflict over the Falkland Islands. He said: British imperialism has sent a huge war machine in a violent attempt to maintain colonialism at any price.

SFRY's Mojsov Gives Speech

LD031420 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- The policy of non-alignment is the only force capable of bringing international relations back to the path of peace and equitable cooperation, and that is why non-alignment as a policy and the unity of the non-aligned countries are more necessary today than ever before", Yusoglav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazor Mojsov has stated.

Addressing the ministerial meeting late last night in Havana Mojsov said that in order to further strengthen the influence of their policy the non-aligned countries must in their mutual relations and their activity on the international scene observe the authentic principles, goals and policy of the Movement of Non-Alignment, as well as democratic norms in reaching consensus.

"Our voice will be heard still farther if we are united, if we act on the basis of the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment, especially if we settle our own problems, misunderstandings and disputes in the manner we ask other countries to settle such problems and disputes", said Mojsov.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary especially pressed for the removal of situations which endanger such unity of the non-aligned. "Differences among us are normal, and we must be aware of them, but we should not allow them to be the cause of conflicts which bring into question the unity of our movement", said Mojsov.

Illustrating by numerous examples the extremely negative political and economic international situation which primarily affects the non-aligned and other developing countries exposed to threats and pressure, even open armed interventions, Lazar Mojsov said that the non-aligned must not lack the determination to continue opposing any use of force and pressure, regardless where they come from.

The main task of the movement in the present situation should therefore consist of actions and measures towards peace, which will further affirm the policy and Movement of Non-Alignment as a globally independent force in international relations, said Mojsov.

We all agree that the present international situation is one of the most serious since the Second World War, Mojsov said. The war between Iraq and Iran is one of the focuses which cause the most concern to the non-aligned," he added. Since that war broke out, Yugoslavia has been calling for an urgent cease-fire, the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories and an immediate opening of negotiations on problems which exist between the two countries, Mojsov said. We again call on them to observe these principles which were reaffirmed also in the declaration of the nonaligned ministerial conference in New Delhi, he said. Mojsov underlined that the Yugoslav delegation cannot but take this opportunity to ask the Iraqi and Iranian delegations to convey to their governments the deep concern over the prolonging of the war and Yugoslavia's appeal on them to find a peaceful solution to their conflict on the principles of the nonaligned policy.

After speaking about the general crisis of detente and dialogue in ministerial relations, resulting from the bloc division of the world and the dominant influence of the big powers, Mojsov referred to the growing instability in Southern Africa which, in his view, is caused by the continuous aggressions of the racist regime of South Africa.

He denounced the illegal occupation of Namibia and constant pressures on the front-line countries, particularly Angola. Among the acute problems of the present-day world, Mojsov mentioned the continuing aggressive policy of Israel and the denial of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, the jeopardized independent and nonaligned status of Cyprus, the standstill in resolving the crises in South-Western and South-Eastern Asia, the reunification of Korea and the turmoils in Central America.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary also pressed for the establishment of a new international order as solution to the present difficult economic cirsis which affects especially developing countries. In that respect Mojsov attached the greatest significance to global negotiations by which up to now neglected two-thirds of mankind should more resolutely fit in decision-making on crucial economic problems.

Yugoslav foreign secretary Lazar Mojsov said that in the present political and economic situation non-aligned countries should give priority to the solution of international economic problems, halt the arms race, liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid, solution of all crises on the basis of the principles of non-alignment and resistance to all assaults on freedom and independence of peoples from the positions of imperialism, hegemonism and foreign domination.

Fidel Holds Reception

FL031250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the state and government, held a reception last night at the Palace of Conventions for the delegations attending the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau meeting. Fidel, accompanied by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, greeted each one of the foreign and other ministers, ambassadors and delegates attending the meeting.

CASTRO PRAISES ARGENTINE ACTION IN MALVINAS

PA040448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0428 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Cuban President Fidel Castro today stated, "Nobody can question Argentina's manner of fighting to recover the Malvinas." The Cuban head of state made this statement to journalists attending the ceremony in which a commercial technical and scientific protocol was signed by the Cuban and Argentine foreign ministers, Isidoro Malmierca and Nicanor Costa Mendez.

This form of struggle "cannot be questioned," Castro said, adding that "all Latin American countries have had to fight for their independence." The Cuban president also said that when he learned that the Argentine troops were in the Malvinas, his first reaction was that of "admiration." "It seemed to me that it was a very brave attitude," he said.

When asked about the possibility that Cuba might rejoin the Organization of American States (OAS), Castro said that he thinks it is "still too premature." He said that the OAS "was an instrument of aggression against Cuba, and the Dominican Republic. If it stops being that then we shall see." Castro stressed however, that "we must admit that the OAS and the TIAR (Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty) have taken a correct attitude in the Argentine case."

In conclusion, Castro said that Costa Mendez' speech this afternoon at the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau was "excellent, very clear, and very (?reasonable)." This speech, "answered all of Great Britain's claims." According to Castro, "It was a brilliant speech with very (?clear) points."

MALMIERCA ANNOUNCES YASIR 'ARAFAT TO VISIT CUBA

FL040112 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The Cuban Government and the PLO signed an agreement this afternoon at the Conventions Palace where the important meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau is taking place. The agreement signed by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and the chief of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq al-Qaddumi upgrades the Palestinian diplomatic representation in our country to the ambassadorial level.

Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, and a large number of foreign ministers attended the signing ceremony.

Foreign minister Malmierca said that the agreement reaffirmed the deep relationship between the Cuban and Palestinian peoples. He also announced the forthcoming visit to Cuba of Yasir 'Arafat, the president of the Palestinian state. For his part, Faruq al-Qaddumi said that the agreement opened a new stage in relations between the two nations and that the Cuban decision once again demonstrated Cuba's lasting support for the peoples' liberation.

MEXICAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL021920 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] A Mexican military delegation arrived at noon in Havana at the invitation of the FAR minister, [Raul Castro].

The delegation, which includes officers and former students of Mexico's National Defense School, was received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Div Gen Ulises del Toro Rosales, first vice minister of FAR and chief of the General Staff. Others on hand at the airport were Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria, vice minister of FAR and chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy; Brig Gen Manuel Fernandez Falcon, director of Gen Maximo Gomez FAR Academy; several other FAR chiefs and officers and Brig Gen (Manuel Numerit Gamboa), the Mexican Embassy's air force attache in Cuba.

LEFTIST LEADER COMMENTS ON CHILEAN SITUATION

PA020444 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Chile's main leftist forces agree that it is necessary to promote a political crisis which will open the way for overthrowing the Chilean military dictatorship. So said Andres Pascal Allende, secretary general of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left of Chile, during a news conference in Havana.

Allende also stressed the importance of having a people's military force to carry out the struggle against the dictatorship. He said that the Chilean Army is a corrupt institution which takes orders from the military junta.

Allende pointed to the Cuban, Nicaraguan and Grenadian revolutions as examples of what the people's military forces can achieve. He also mentioned the national liberation movements in other Latin American countries. According to Allende these examples encourage the members of the Chilean resistance.

Allende, who is the main leader of the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left, is visiting Cuba. He is touring several countries where he plans to talk to Chilean leftist leaders in exile.

COMMENTARY HIGHLIGHTS CUBAN-GRENADIAN COMMUNIQUE

PA021523 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 1 Jun 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The agreement of views and the solidarity existing between Cuba and Grenada are expressed in a joint communique which was signed in Havana during the recent visit to Cuba by Unison Whiteman, Grenadian foreign affairs minister. The document, signed by Whiteman and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidora Malmierca, analyzes the relations between Cuba and Grenada and the fundamental problems affecting the nations of our America.

The two foreign ministers express their deep concern over the stagnation of international detente resulting from imperialism's war mongering policy and the rapid increase in the arms race promoted by the Washington Government.

The Cuban-Grenadian joint communique vigorously condemns the repression in El Salvador and expresses the two countries' support for the Salvadoran people's just struggle. The two foreign ministers also recognize the alliance of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front as a political force that represents the Salvadoran people. Cuba and Grenada also support a political solution in keeping with the interests of the Salvadoran people.

The document also expresses Cuba's and Grenada's unlimited support for the Nicaraguan people during their current national reconstruction and rejects the internal and external attempts to isolate and destabilize the Nicaraguan Government. The two foreign ministers also condemn the threats of imperialist aggression against Nicaragua, which constitutes a threat to world peace.

The Cuban and Grenadian foreign ministers express their deep concern over the threat hovering over the Central American and Caribbean region as a result of continual U.S. military maneuvers, the presence of foreign military bases and the unfortunate consequences of the policies of imperialism and imperialism's transnational companies.

The two ministers believe that exploitation, low export prices, economic and technological dependence and inequitable trade practices worsen the hunger, poverty, ignorance, lack of opportunities, unemployment, unhealthy conditions, despair and inequality and therefore threaten peace in the region. They stress that it is vital that Central America and the Caribbean must be protected from the threats of war and tensions so that the peoples of the region can dedicate their efforts and resources to the independent development of their countries based on mutual respect and broader cooperation.

Cuba and Grenada reiterate their support for the Argentine people's sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands. The two countries summon all the peoples of the world to prevent the continuation of the present hostilities and the outbreak of new acts of aggression against Argentina. In view of the threat to international peace and security they will call for an immediate end to the war and a negotiated peaceful solution of the conflict that guarantees the territorial integrity of Argentina.

The Cuban-Grenadian joint communique expresses support and solidarity with the Puerto Rican people's aspirations for self-determination and independence. It also expresses support for the Panamanian people and Government in their struggle to exercise full sovereignty over the canal and to implement the treaties signed with the United States.

The two foreign ministers also reiterate their solidarity and support for the cause of the Arab peoples, particularly the Palestinian people, as well as their support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and South Africa. They note that the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau meeting, which begins on Wednesday in Havana, shall further strengthen the movement's unity and will help establish a climate of peace and detente in international relations.

## CHILE

### PERUVIAN ENVOY DISMISSES 'SECRET PACT' RUMORS

PY011558 Paris AFP in Spanish 1421 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Jun (AFP) -- Peruvian Ambassador to Santiago Jose Luis Bustamante stated here today that the rumors on an alleged secret Argentine-Peruvian military pact definitely seek to alter relations between Chile and Peru.

The ambassador stated that it is a shame there should be rumors on a nonexistent pact and on the alleged active Peruvian participation in the war over the Malvinas.

He pointed out that our position over the conflict has been clear: Peru supports Argentina's claim over the islands which Great Britain is seeking to recapture, and it also advocates a peaceful solution to the conflict. Bustamante added that to make up stories could cause unrest and could harm Chilean-Peruvian relations, since it must be admitted that there are still people in Chile as well as in Peru who continue fanning the flames of hatred of 100 years ago. The ambassador was thus making reference to the war which his country and Bolivia lost to Chile at the end of the last century.

The ambassador stated that we should be positive and work for what unites us instead of spreading rumors which tend to separate us.

### HUMANITARIAN AID FOR ARGENTINA ANNOUNCED

PY020032 Paris AFP in Spanish 2125 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Jun (AFP) -- Chile today announced willingness to provide Argentina humanitarian aid and facilities for its foreign trade in order to help that country overcome the effects of the Malvinas Islands conflict.

We can provide port facilities, medical and sanitary equipment and humanitarian aid, said Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames in answer to a question about the Peruvian initiative to coordinate assistance actions. He said: In the economic field we can facilitate its transport needs through Chilean ports. This would be a concrete aid we are willing to provide.

The foreign minister also discussed with interest the announcement that Argentina is going to increase its trade with Latin America due to the blockade imposed by the EEC countries.

In conclusion Rojas Galdames said: I believe that the possibilities are very good because the Argentine decision coincides with our objectives.

## MEXICO

### ACADEMIC, TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL030125 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0410 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Summary] Mexico City, 31 May (NOTIMEX) -- Hector Mayagoitia Dominguez, director of the National Polytechnic Institute (IPN), has announced that Mexico and the Soviet Union today signed an academic and technology exchange agreement.

The agreement is between the IPN and the machine and tool institute of Moscow (Stankin). The agreement provides for Soviet assistance to the IPN in the study of physics for engineering schools and an exchange of experiences in scientific and teaching materials.

## BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT FORECAST -- Mexico, 18 May (NOTIMEX) -- Jesus Silva Herzog, Mexican secretary of finance and public credit, has indicated tht Mexico's foreign debt will reach $65 billion at the end of the current administration. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1959 GMT 18 May 82 FL]

## PARAGUAY

### OPPOSITION PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION DESPITE BAN

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[Text] Despite having no authorization from the Interior Ministry, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] held its convention last Sunday at two closed premises with the attendance of 315 delegates, out of a total of approximately 500 who were initially expected to attend. The Interior Ministry had banned the convention scheduled to be held at the residence of Domingo Laino. The residences of both Laino and Mrs Carmen de Lara Castro had been cordoned off by police since Saturday.

Among the decisions approved by the convention are "to confirm the PLRA solidarity with the Argentina people over the Malvinas conflict; to call attention to the bad treatment given to the working class, especially to those dismissed in Pilar; to reiterate the PLRA resolve to strive for the return to the country of exiles; and to formally protest the prohibition to hold the PLRA convention publicly."

The single ticket approved at the convention is led by Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin and consists of Domingo Laino, Miguel A. Martinez Yaryes, Carlos Alberto Gonzalez, Carmen de Lara Castro, Juan Carlos Zaldivar, Miguel Abdon Saguier, Manuel Augusto Radice, Cesar Aguilera, Jose Felix Fernandez Estigarribia, Nelson Garcia Ramirez, Modesto Salinas, Francisco de Vargas, Herminio Jimenez, Angel Ayala, Antonio Ferreira, Alfredo Boccia, Gustavo Panaiagua, Elida Lizza, Gabriel Saguier, Estela de Palau, Rafael Cabrera Montiel, Zolio Flores, Ricardo Jara, Jose Maria Fernandez, Felino Amarilla, Arnulfo Quintana, Maria Elina Garay, Miguel Angel Curiel and Bonifacio Vargas.